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United States Department of Justice
New York, N.Y.

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100-42735

March 2, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE
NEGRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, NYC

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are articles clipped from issues of the People's Voice, a Negro weekly newspaper edited in New York City as of January 30 and February 6, 1943.

Similar clippings are being retained in the files of the New York office.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
SAC

Enclosures

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Our Scribes Raise 'L':

Ask Daily Papers To Ban "Labeling"

A campaign to eliminate unnecessary use of the racial references "Negro and colored" in the news columns of dailies and weeklies, especially in the reporting of crime stories, was started this week by the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Carl Dunbar Lawrence, of the *Amsterdam Star-News*, who was re-elected as the only Negro member of the Guild's Executive Committee, sponsored the proposal at a meeting of the union's Representative Assembly last Thursday night. He was elected to the Guild's administrative body for the second time in as many years, by a strong vote from members representing every major newspaper and publication in New York. *Amsterdam Star-News* and *People's Voice* are the only two Negro papers in America with membership in the News Guild, a national organization with units in every large city.

Backing the proposal was Nell Dodson, chairman of PV's Unit of the Guild, who spoke for ten minutes on the importance not only of starting the campaign immediately, but on giving progressive and constructive Negro news a break in daily papers throughout the country. As a result, she was assigned to one of the important sub-committees along with Bill Chase and Adele Glasgow of the *Star-News*, who were appointed to other key committees.

Specifically, Lawrence's proposal would eliminate any reference to a person's race or color. If that caused conflict with a newspaper's "established policy," the elimination would be limited to crime news. During the next four months, the proposal is expected to be brought to the attention of every publisher and newspaper executive in New York City.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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aily Press 'Pitched a Ball'; egro Criminals—Gorillas All

By S. W. GARLINGTON

The daily press moves in a mysterious way its blunders to perform.

Treatment of the Negro in dailies last week fell into an all-time low of "near criminal" distortions—aptly labeled by *PM's* Albert Deutsch as "journalistic Ku Kluxism which nourishes and intensifies prejudice."

The big-time fourth estaters opened-up their race baiting attack on Tuesday—not in simply reporting a rape case, but in making the criminal a "gorilla," with added emphasis on the Negro connection.

Negroes are human beings and resent any form of criminal offense and believe the law should mete out punishment according to the crime, regardless of race. But all fair-minded people detest seeing practically every offense committed by a Negro turned into a race issue.

DAMAGE BY OMISSION

A simple trick is used by the press. If the victim is a Negro, he is labeled as a Negro. If he is anything else, he goes into the unclassified "understood" class of whites in general. The only exception is an occasional mention of a Puerto Rican and Italian-born. All other races are left free from public stigma. This distorts the public mind as tho it is the Negro alone who is prone to crime.

The sad part of the situation is that what the papers print is often not as important as what they omit.

On Wednesday (1-20-43) the big sheets literally "had a ball" blowing up a "Holdup in Subway" by Negroes, with practically no emphasis on the Negro who rushed to rescue the white victim. Even the *NYTimes* "messed up" its front page with the story.

On this same day two boy thugs came to light for a series of unique stick-ups near the dimmed out streets around Penn Station. But they were white—and you had to look hard and long to find such. However, the *Sun* and *Herald-Tribune* carried the story. Other papers passed it up.

SUPER DUPER DISTORTION

Another pointed evidence of distortion last week in reporting news where a Negro came in with the precedent making event of two graduating from West Point. This was *real* news, and "broke" on the same day the "gorilla" story came thru. But many folk missed the item, cause it was buried deep in a general story. HT ran it next to the "rape case" thus killing any desirable impression.

Almost a cause for rejoicing was found in *PM* when it reported that same "Wild West Holdup in Bronx Subway" under a streamer headline, but without mention of racial identification. This followed the conclusion of a one-man campaign of *PM's* Deutsch to abandon playing up the race angle in news reports of crime involving Negroes.

E'S VOICE
ry 30, 1943

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LaGuardia Present at Opening Of Harlem's New Health Center

Designed to serve mothers who are working in defense industry and worried about the care of their young ones, Harlem's first information and counselling center was opened at 2238 Fifth ave Monday, by Mayor LaGuardia who headed a list of outstanding speakers.

Dedicating the Harlem Health Center, the Mayor said:

"The worst nursery is better than the best nursery. We are opening this council center for the mothers of Harlem. You show us the need and anything that will be helpful to the child, and your city will not be found wanting."

Evidently smarting under the tremendous pressure which has been brought against him and other city officials on the issue of child care, the Mayor added sarcastically that "If there is agitation, designed just to put people on the pay roll without the necessity for it, your Mayor will speak out, I await the findings of this center."

Executive Director Helen H. Harris of the Mayor's Committee on War-Time Care of Children, said that the center's directors will interview mothers who seek information on child-care agencies and keep a record of the numbers who apply and their particular problems.

Other speakers were Louis L. Bennett, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission; the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector, St. Martin's Church; Lester Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary, National Urban League; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP and Leon Ansteln, Acting Commissioner of Welfare.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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NY Council Demands Navy Eliminate Bars

ALBANY—Backed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the NYState War Council waded into the discrimination picture in Army and Navy this week, asking that barriers against Negroes in college war-training be broken down as violations of state policy.

The protest against the exclusion of Negroes from the Navy's V-training program which will enable them to train for deck officers stemmed from protests filed with the War Council by Walter White, NAACP executive.

With Governor Dewey presiding for the first time, the Council adopted a resolution addressed both to the Army and Navy Departments, pointing out that NYState has anti-discrimination laws as regards its schools, universities and public institutions and that the type of bias shown in the training program is "unalterably opposed" to state policy and practice.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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FDR, Churchill Confab Ignores Darker Races

At ten pm Tuesday night January 28, it was announced by radio and press that President Roosevelt had flown 5000 miles to North Africa and there in the heat of Morocco, surrounded by British and American generals, admirals and air chiefs, and guarded by soaring planes overhead planned with Winston Churchill for victory through an axis unconditional surrender.

The world waited with bated breath Tuesday night for some world shaking and history making pronouncement concerning the fate and future of its billion and a half darker people.

Speculation in this direction was rife not only because Willkie's Chungking speech of October 7, calling for a political offensive in Asia, to ". . . organize on our side not simply the sympathies but the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three-fourths of the people of the world . . ." had become common talk, but because China had recalled its military mission to the United States.

HOPES BLASTED

All such hopes were blasted when the announcement came that Stalin had been invited but could not find time to come and that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had "been informed."

The fact that China and Russia had not been represented was conspicuous in the broadcast, but the fact that Chiang Kai-shek had not been invited stood out like a sore thumb. These facts apparently put a strain on all comments.

Besides the formation of a grand strategy to fight for an unconditional surrender of germany, italy and japan, the destruction of the philosophy of fascism and a plan to make aid to Russia and China a primary aim, Roosevelt and Churchill brought about complete military, if not a political unity between the French general De Gaulle and Giraud. This unity cleared confusion as to events in the North African campaign.

It was not announced whether there had been established a supreme united command nor who would head it once it was decided. This failure was also contrary to expectations. Another important point was that the war should be fought for the destruction of axis theories and not its people.

A promise of victory in 1943 and an unconditional surrender of the enemy was considered a blast at those talked of the danger of a negotiated peace with hitler. The unity established between Giraud and De Gaulle knocked the prop from under Vichy.

COMMENTS ON CONFAB

Willkie, over the air, with a note of disappointment, said we had hoped Stalin and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would be there and that the strategy of China and Russia, so successful in this war, could not be disregarded. This seemed to indicate that China and Russia were not even represented militarily.

In Washington Chairman Walter F. George (D) of the Senate Finance Committee hoped that high representatives of China and The Soviet Union were there even if their leaders were not.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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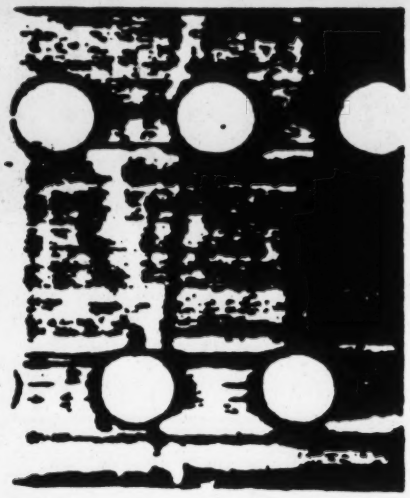

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

See other side of clipping
for additional information.

Albert Jenkins

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SOAPBOX · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

WHENEVER there are equal opportunities Negroes must be better equipped than whites. Admittedly there is no justice in that statement. Nevertheless, it is stark, realistic truth—we *must be better equipped in every way in order, not only to land the job, but to keep it.*

I was talking to the secretary-treasurer of the New York City Omnibus Corporation the other day. He remarked how efficient Negro bus drivers were. I pointed out to him that many of these efficient workers had their college degree. Of course that doesn't always guarantee efficiency, but it can help.

Today we have more opportunities for employment than we have experienced in a long time. It is imperative that when the Negro worker moves into these totally new situations he will not deliver the goods THE SAME as a white worker but BETTER. Unless this is done it will give management another "excuse" to move us out of these new jobs when the days of emergency have passed.

Negro Women, Inc., are initiating a movement to persuade the woman worker to show greater concern for personal appearance, job efficiency and conduct. The People's Committee backs this movement up with all of its power. It is hoped that out of it will come a permanent Community Guidance Committee comprising the employment personnel of all of job finding and placement agencies of our group. It is hoped that the movement will be broadened to include the male worker as well.

There are hundreds of women of our race working today in Postal Telegraph, Chock Full of Nuts, and other "eateries." While there is a conscious effort on the part of most of these employers to look their best and do their best there are a few who could do better. Of course there is a ready criticism that the salaries are not too high. Salaries, however, do not prevent a person from being clean and neat. Mothers of many of these young women never had their opportunities. They worked harder, longer, and for much less, but they maintained their personal appearance.

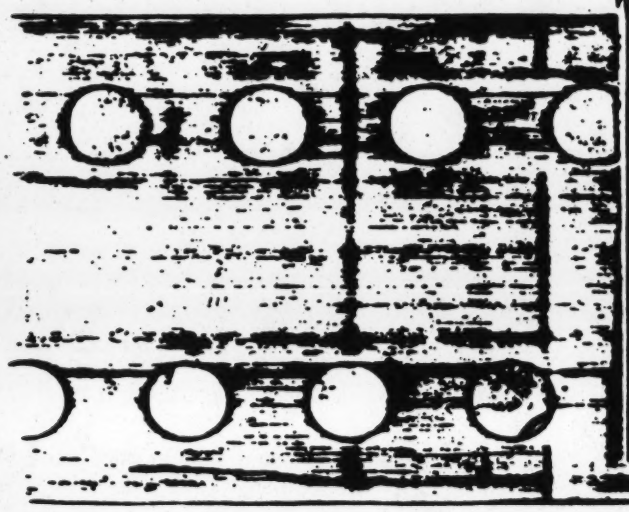
I do not know whether personnel management is consciously neutral in this situation. I do know, however, that good personnel management has always been interested in maximum efficiency and the best personal appearance of its workers.

It is obvious that in the Postal Telegraph, management is failing its duty to the new Negro working girl. This makes me small sonto "white folks in the kindlin'."

It will be very easy for management in the post-war world to lay off Negro workers and to point to a few and say: "See, we gave you a chance but you did not equal in personal appearance and efficiency the white workers."

We must be prepared for such subterfuges when the manpower crisis has passed. We can only prepare for such by buoying ourselves right now. Each one of us should make it our duty to talk with friendliness and, yet, with firmness, to everyone we see who is not delivering the goods one hundred percent. There are only a few such cases. No more, by the way, than can be found among whites. The Negro worker must never use the low efficiency of some white workers as an excuse for his own failures or shortcomings.

We must more than equal at all times, at all costs, the production and the appearance of any other worker, and we can do it.



Plan Hearing on Bill For Carver Memorial

WASHINGTON—Hearings are slated February 5 by the Senate Public Lands Committee on a proposed bill to establish a national monument in memory of George Washington Carver, beloved Sage of Tuskegee, who died this month.

The bill, introduced by Senator Truman (D) of Missouri, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Carver birthplace near Diamond, Mo., and authorize establishment of a museum there.

Philadelphia Medic Receives High Post

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Sabin L. Cogbill, 33, prominent heart special-

Tenants' League Unit Vidorious In Court Fight Against Landlord

Tenants of 171-75 W 135 st, due the help of the Consolidated Tenants' League, scored a signal victory last week against a profiteering landlord who deprived them of heat and hot water for a period of more than two weeks.

The landlord of the property, Continental Enterprises, Incorporated of 151 W 40 st, represented by its president, Reuben Fink, was haled into Magistrates' Court Wednesday. The judge heard tenants' testimony that heat and hot water had been denied them for 14 days. The judge severely reprimanded the landlord.

At this point attorneys for Continental Enterprises stated that the landlord was willing to make some adjustment and was willing to grant the tenants rebates in rentals. It was agreed that rebates would be granted ranging from $5 to $10.

The tenants' group, a unit of the Consolidated Tenants' League and seventy-five per cent organized, is now preparing to negotiate with the landlord for the following:

- adequate hot water, steam at all times,
- proper elevator service, and
- repairs to apartments where necessary.

Dorothy J. Philips, head of the Consolidated Tenants' League, told *FV* he had received a letter from Fink, promising cooperation in the requests of the tenants.

Oldtime Boxer Who Taught Johnson in Jail, Succumbs

CINCINNATI—One of the forgotten men of the era of hard hitting, knock-down, drag-out slug slugging, Joe Choynski, died the last week Sunday. Joe Choynski, in his early days, challenged young Jack Johnson to a bout. Landed a haymaker in the third and with Johnson was promptly defeated by the Sheriff of Galveston, Australia. It was in jail that he trained Johnson.

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A Hope For Unity:

Negro Publishers Join Forces; Ask FDR Resume FEPC Hearings

By ST. CLAIR DRAKE

With an increasing flood of protests against threatened extinction flooding his desk, and delegations literally pounding at the door of his office, Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission (WMC) stuck to his guns in postponing public hearings of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) and declared in Washington, DC this week that his action was, and is, "Good strategy." McNutt, in offering this defense, added the pledge that there would be no retreat or soft pedaling in the drive to open greater job opportunities to Negroes in defense.

Other developments in the situation included:

● refusal of McNutt to confer with more than four of a delegation of over 40 in his office last week. The delegation, numbering civic and trade union representatives, Negro and white, left without a conference;

● meeting of a group of Negro publishers in NYC Saturday and issuance of a request directly to President Roosevelt to order resumption of FEPC hearings immediately;

● meeting of a group under sponsorship of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (NFCL) Tuesday afternoon in NYC's Biltmore hotel to organize a delegation to hold a meeting already arranged with the FEPC;

● reports that Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) plans to introduce in Congress this week a bill to create an FEPC with power to subpoena and punish;

Monday evening, at Abyssinian Baptist church, renewed protests against the hearing postponement were crystallized at a mass meeting sponsored jointly by the Negro Labor Victory Committee (NLVC) and the People's Committee (PC). A. Philip Randolph, director, March on Washington movement (MOW) was unable to appear although scheduled to speak, but those present heard a list of impressive speakers scoring the postponement.

The National Negro Congress (NNC) announced this week plans for formation of a nationwide coordinating organization to serve FEPC, under the title of Associated Organizations on Manpower and Fair Employment Practices. Seventeen allied groups were reported joining with the NNC in the movement which plans an emergency national conference of leaders of both races in Washington within three weeks, local conferences on war employment and discrimination in cities throughout the country, a delegation to Washington and special radio broadcasts on national hookups to mobilize support for the FEPC.

Last Friday, the FEPC by unanimous vote, called upon McNutt to re-schedule the postponed hearings, was informed that this request would receive full consideration. The committee was also told that postponement of the railroad hearings did not imply similar postponement of other scheduled hearings.

In Washington Sunday, Executive Secretary Pauline Myers of MOW spoke at a meeting to protest postponement of the hearings, said her leaders that the MOW leaders are giving serious consideration to a non-violent, civil disobedience campaign as a measure of protest against discrimination in general. Such a campaign was rejected a fortnight ago at which time, MOW leaders stressed that it was only "under consideration," and would not be discussed until a planned conference this Spring.

Elaborating on the subject a bit, Miss Myers said a conference has been called in Chicago some time in May, declared frankly that the civil disobedience campaign will be introduced.

Delegates McNutt Snubbed

The following are the delegates of prominent peoples' organizations who made an unsuccessful trip to Washington to see Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt last week:

A. Philip Randolph, Walter White, Adam Powell, NY Congress, NOW, B. F. McLaughlin, Int. Rep. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Retired Convention, BSCP; Herbert C. Hansmann, Amer. of Pub. Servants; Noah A. C. Walker, Jr., Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Theodore A. Jackson, Joint Council of Dining Car Employees; Rev. J. H. Middleton, pres. Baptist Alliance of New York; Roslie Johns, NAACP; George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches; Al Hamilton, Socialist party; Dorothy M. Robinson, pres. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Rabbi Abraham Shuchman, Reformed Jewish Persons; Fellowship of Reconciliation; George Schuyler, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Phila.; James Loch, Union for Democratic Action; Mildred E. Spiro, National Religious and Labor Foundation; E. E. Morris, Philadelphia Fellowship of Reconciliation; Elizabeth Gurley, Ladies Auxiliary of Sleeping Car Porters; William Worthy, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Ladies Division; Minton B. Brown, National Assn. of Colored Graduate Nurses; Ben Lewis, American Jewish Congress; Dr. Abernathy, NAACP; American Civil Liberties Union; Maude Hampton, Western Division Bureau, National Secretary; Rosalie Lamach, Tom Browning Club, Washington, DC; Leslie Perry, Washington Bureau, NAACP; Mrs. Wilfred W. Schoen, Philadelphia Branch, Women's International League; David E. Mabin, Delaware Commission on Race Relations, Philadelphia; Virginia B. Hope, National Assn. of Colored Graduate Nurses; James C. Arnold, YMCA, Dr. Frances McDowell, Washington Federation of Churches; George E. Haynes, Secretary, Catholic Interracial Council.

K. O. M'Bodiwo to Speak At African Forum

Kingsley Ozumba M'Bodiwo secretary of the African Students Association in the United St-

FEPC Committee Wants Lowdown

WASHINGTON—The name of Frank W. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina has been mentioned frequently as successor to Malcolm MacLean as chairman of the FEPC. Dr. Graham is now doing special war work in Washington and would be most acceptable in the new post.

With the whole committee, minus Dr. MacLean and Col. Sarnoff, both of whom have recently resigned, attending a conference with Paul V. McNutt on Friday, an understanding was had whereby McNutt promises to give full consideration to the demand of the committee that the railroad hearings be re-scheduled.

It is believed he will make his announcement on this when the Committee next meets, Feb. 1.

McNutt has consistently taken the blame for the postponement of the railroad hearings, but it is tacitly understood the cancellations were on orders. Meanwhile, the committee feels that some more explanation is needed in the case and has asked McNutt for such, not only for its own benefit but for the information of the minority group so strongly affected.

According to the last information, the Detroit hearings are not affected by the postponement of the railroad hearings and the investigations under C. James Fleming are still going ahead preparatory to the open hearings in the Motor City.

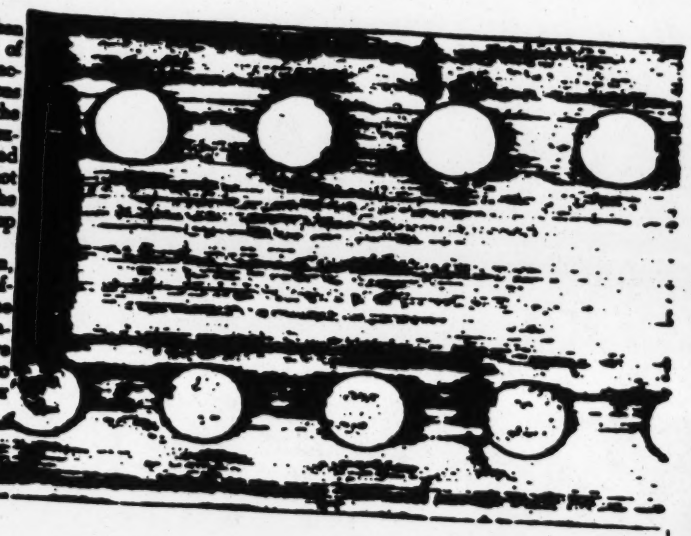
HERE'S FV'S IDEA of how Democracy ought to work and actually does work at the Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Training Station. The boys are trained for four weeks and given the best of food and plenty of it. Equally—an important Negroes and white train and eat together. FV hereby salutes the CG. (Official OWI foto by Roger Smith)

Pepper Introduces Bill To Change Cloture Rule

WASHINGTON — Undaunted by the filibuster which snagged his anti-poll tax bill two months

Hastie 'Hot-Seat' To Dillard Prexy?

WASHINGTON – Al-



Another Group Protests Shafter's Order on FEPC

President Roosevelt has been urged to intervene publicly and vigorously to assure carrying out the firm anti-discrimination policies necessary to victory in the war.

In a telegram sent jointly by a number of organizations and several individuals, and made public by George Marshall, chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the President was urged to assure holding the public hearings, scheduled by FEPC, and recently indefinitely postponed by War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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Plan Conference on War Economic Setup

Community-minded individuals and group representatives will attend the Emergency Action Conference, sponsored Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, at the Congress Center, 169 W 132 st, for the purpose of "outlining practical activities to help win the war by keeping down the high cost of living." The conference is under the auspices of The Upper Harlem Communist Party, of which Benjamin J. Davis jr. is executive secretary.

The order of business for the afternoon will include a keynote address by Davis on the theme, *Harlem's Hands Are The Hands Of Victory*, comments by speakers from the Office of Price Administration and the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, discussion from the floor in which leaders of community organizations have been invited to participate.

Some of the problems which will be discussed are price control and rationing and their significance to Harlem, Housing and Fuel Problems, Civilian Defense, Community action which may be taken to help in solution of problems, planned and centralized war economy.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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Free India or Quit Fine Talk About Democracy, Say Leaders

The coming of India's Independence Day, whenever it may come, is a major item to be considered by the American Negro. As a result outstanding Negro leaders have given voice to their individual sentiments, but sentiments which are really a collective picture of the feeling of 13,000,000 of their race here in America.

Paul Robeson states: "I know what it will take to whip Hitler! It will take all of America, all of Asia, all of the American people. These are all anti-Fascist people." Walter White of the NAACP: "The future of civilization and the winner of the war will be determined to a large measure by the answers to the question of why it is harsh and unfair for the British to fight for their freedom, but criminal for the Indians to fight for theirs."

Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council On African Affairs: "This is the Negro people's war because it is the war of hundreds of millions of other peoples whose needs are exactly the needs of the Negro people." Channing H. Tobias, National Council of YMCA: "... I can see no reason why the British Empire should not put through Parliament at an early date, a declaration of Indian freedom, meaning a date in the not-distant future when such an act would go into effect."

Author-Editor W. E. B. DuBois says it: "There is no justification for this horrible war, if it does not mean autonomy for India now." Author Cameron Cullen: "England's refusal to give India her freedom leaves it a mockery of the freedoms which the Allied Nations claim they are fighting to make secured for all peoples."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
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Protest Planned On Labor Bias

With chairmen of various subcommittees in attendance, the executive board of the People's Committee held its first session — a luncheon meeting at the YMCA Saturday.

The twenty-five members present voted to adopt a suggestion of Board Member Henry Kraft to investigate bias charges against the Federal Labor Department in employment. Conferences will be sought with the regional representative of the department.

Stressed also was the need for impressing young people with the need for applying for jobs newly opened to Negroes and other significant factors in wedding their job relationships. The group will work in this regard with Negro Women, Inc., which organization has adopted a similar program.

Lorenzo Davis, industrial secretary for the Brooklyn Urban League, stressed the need for increased effort to educate the people with regard to job training and the availability of opportunities. The committee determined to work out more method of meeting the need. A coordinated attempt on the part of employment personnel of the Urban League branches and the YMCA and YWCA was proposed for consideration.

Meetings of the board will be held monthly. A meeting committee with executive powers, however, was elected to act in the interim. The committee will comprise the four officers: Committee Adam Powell Jr. chairman; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, vice chairman; Elmer E. Johnson, secretary, and Mrs. Genevieve Chase, treasurer, in addition to Mrs. Louise J. McDonald of the Negro Women Council on Public Affairs (AKA), and Charles Collins, Negro Labor Victory Committee.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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Federal Agency Personnel Heads Reject Plea to Hire Negroes

Alibi subversion of the civil service list has forced the government to compress the Wages and Hours Division of the US Department of Labor, 451 Ninth ave, NYC, to hire individuals of non-civil service status, providing they meet the requirements set up by the civil service commission, officials in charge of personnel in the office bluntly turned down efforts of a People's Committee delegation to seek a conference aimed at stimulating hiring of qualified Negroes, PV was informed Tuesday evening.

The officials, identified only as Mr. Taylor and Mr. Webster, are said to have:

● refused to see the committee at any time, and

● declared that they would not consider any interference with the privilege of choosing from the lists of eligibles.

The attempt to seek a conference in the matter followed a board meeting of the People's Committee Saturday, when Board Member Henry E. Croft, Harlem YMCA executive secretary, brought out the fact that many Negroes have applied for jobs as clerks, investigators and in other similar capacities with the Wages and Hours Division, unsuccessfully.

According to the report at the board meeting, many of the Negro applicants were considered, assured that they met the requirements told that they would hear from the Wages and Hours Division. To date, however, it was reported that none of the applicants has received further word.

In an effort to seek a clearing up of this matter, the board voted to contact the personnel officials at the Wages and Hours Division, find out that hundreds of white workers with no greater qualifications are being given jobs and seek to work out means whereby Negroes might receive equal consideration.

All efforts to arrange such a conference met with positive disconcertment, the People's Committee declared. The nearest they came to success was when Webster, on the phone, told a PC representative that a conference would be considered on Thursday of this week.

Later, however, Taylor called and denied the arrangement.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

All information contained
herein is unclassified
DATE 7/9/42 BY SP2 clefude
546-Bj/mde 9/14/87

New Top 'Man' Is a Texas Lady

One morning three weeks ago a handsome self confident brown-skinned, well proportioned woman in a matter-of-fact sort of way just sorta glided into *PV's* office, greeted everybody cordially as though she'd known them for years: briskly removed her hat and coat and took the seat in the front office. With no more ceremony than that, Texas born Thyra Edwards became installed as the General Manager of this bustling young enterprise that is a people's newspaper.

A brief peep at Miss Edwards' background gives you an insight into how this woman, whose primary interest is people, should fit so neatly into the Voice family.

Since her high school days in Houston, Texas, she has been associated with efforts whose basic philosophy has been the improvement of the lot of the common man. Learning about and working with these efforts has sent her on a crazy itinerary that has run criss-cross from Texas to Chicago, to Mexico, to Denmark, to Loyalist Spain, to Gary and now the big town.

Her activities have included running social service seminars, administering relief in Chicago, organizing longshoremen, and attending a social service school to learn about Danish cooperatives on a fellowship.

Her hobbies are travelling, collecting peasant blouses and people.

A welcome addition to the *PV* staff is Miss Edwards.

THYRA EDWARDS

PEOPLE'S VOICE
January 30, 1943

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Civil Liberties Union Will Continue Winfred Lynn Case

A decision to challenge further the constitutionality of draft quotas based on color by appealing from the refusal of the Brooklyn federal court this month to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Winfred Lynn, NYC draftee, was announced by the American Civil Liberties Union last week.

The court's denial of the writ was based on the contention that Lynn had suffered no damage because of color in being called as one in a group of 50 Negroes requested of his draft board by the army last September, rather than in numerical order. In answer, Arthur Garfield Hays, ACLU counsel representing Lynn, charges that:

"Since the theory of the government is that to serve is a privilege, it is definitely discriminatory to choose men out of turn when such selection depends in part upon the color of the inductee." Hays cited the provision of the Selective Service Act that "In the selection and training of men for service there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color."

Lynn's appeal to the Federal Circuit Court will be the third court contest of his induction on grounds of discrimination. Shortly after his board first called him, he sought a writ in the Brooklyn Federal Court, which the judge denied, holding that an induction order cannot be challenged until the draftee has submitted to it.

Following the court's direction, Lynn then offered himself for induction and sought release from the army on another writ. Denial of this second writ on the grounds of "no damage" is the basis for the court's scheduled appeal.

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January 30, 1943

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See other side of clipping
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Plea for Negro Hiring Snubbed

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A Militant Paper

PEOPLE'S The VOICE

AMERICA'S GREATEST NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Serving All People

VOL. 1, NO. 51 Copyright 1943 by Powell-Dickerson Pub. Co., Inc. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 30, 1943 10c A COPY

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OUCH!

OUCH!

OUCH!

...and we were hoping FDR and Churchill, while in Africa, would discuss the future of the darker races too.

See Page 3

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

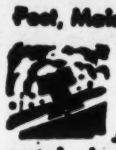
A quick glance at the outstanding news of the week as it affected the Negro

EDITORS: William F. Cummings, West Coast; Esther V. Cooper, South; J. Ben Davis, Southwest; John Louis Clarke, Midwest; James Stanton, Eastern Seaboard.

NEAR-DEATH twitching of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) while the ghosts of the Southern oligarchy blew, chuckled gleefully, then turned to new campaigns of undermining democracy provided a tense week past. The subtle but quite apparent march of the reactionary factions, waving menacingly at the administration the threat of revolt and alliance with the hostile Republican large minority in Congress were being speeded up.

The resignation of Hastie from the War Department curtail the native fascists' attention to the task of influencing the choice of a successor. Hope of keeping the spot vacant was a bit too much to entertain—yet. Meanwhile, the administration, awkwardly straddling a position vulnerable from all sides, strove frantically to (1) make terms with the high-riding Dixie clique, and (2) hold in check, mostly with soft, evasive words, the rising protests of the believers in democracy who gathered hastily to defense of the general welfare.

MacLean's Leaving for Navy Fuss, Main Seaboard Topic

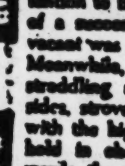


Granting of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton Institute veteran, "indefinite leave of absence" enabling him to accept a navy commission is interpreted, along the Eastern Seaboard, as a forerunner to his formal resignation from the school. Reasons: MacLean's relations with alumni, faculty members and student have not been the best, close sources hint.

Breakdown of the FEPC is viewed as just the "out" MacLean sought. His formal resignation won't be forthcoming however, until a white successor can be named, the same circles declare. Boom O'Hara Lanier, now acting president of Hampton, though capable and the first Negro in such a spot, will not get the call. It is generally believed because the school faculty and influential organizations (Kiwanis and Rotary clubs) are fortunes opposing naming of a Negro head for Hampton—yet.

The Norfolk (Va.) NAACP branch is preparing for a gigantic mass meeting at which formal protests will be made against the unwarranted police killing of a Negro a fortnight ago.

Alabama Editor Attacks Legality of Draft Laws



Editor Emory O. Jackson of the Birmingham (Ala.) World, recently inducted into the army, charged this week that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Dothan (Ala.) draft board. Said Jackson: "My case is a symbol of the injustice imposed upon Negroes. I am not opposed to serving in the army but I am opposed to being made to serve in violation of my rights under the Selective Service Act and the Constitution of the United States."

Jackson charged he was illegally inducted, despite a plea for occupational deferment, because of absence of Negroes on draft boards. His charge: "This absence of Negroes on draft boards is analogous to the illegality of being tried on a jury from which Negroes are systematically excluded."

Montgomery, Ala. reports that Rep. Joe Starnes has announced he will oppose anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and all such bills in congress this session as "partisan" or [illegible] legislation which would tend to "divide the country and take the mind of congress off the important task of winning the war."

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee appeared before the state legislature in Nashville Jan. 22 to urge personally passage of the poll tax repeal bill. The bill has been tabled however, for a week.

Result of the work of the Citizens Committee on Jobs and Training in Birmingham, a welding institute for Negro men and women begins there Feb. 8.

In Atlanta, Ga., Gov. Ellis Arnall's pledge to free Georgia's schools from political interference was begun Jan 22 with passage of a bill by the state legislature creating a non-political board of regents. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has promised to lift the ban imposed during Talmadge's reign (spelled t-a-l-m).

Probe of Discrimination At Ohio State U. Charged

Ohio State University's student senate has been asked to investigate charges of whole-sale racial discrimination in the institution by the Kondo Council, composed of all Negro fraternities active at the institution. The Midwest was stirred this week by the report. The request came following election from the school's freshman basketball team of Ernest Severy, Negro, and the charge has involved an alleged discriminatory policy spanning the entire history of the Western Conference of which OSU is a member.

James Hall, freshmen coach, has denied discrimination in the dropping of Severy, declares that the Negro, along with 61 other aspirants for the team, was dropped for lack of ability.

Cleveland's Vanguard League was one of the Midwest's pioneer organizations joining in the condemnation of Manpower Boss McNutt for postponing the FEPC refusal hearings, wired McNutt an emphatic criticism.

In Columbus, O., Bowie Wyman, 22, Curtiss-Wright plant worker was reported recovering this week from head injuries sustained when allegedly struck by another worker with a mallet. Reason given by police for the alleged attack: Wyman is said to have resented his alleged assistant of slowing down on a job involving installation of part of a plane.

The Ohio State News, Negro weekly, scored Columbus Democrats this week editorially for "refusing to even consider, to say nothing of electing a Negro to membership in the Columbus City Council." Said the News: ". . . the Democratic majority of that body . . . walked sullenly and boldly right down the Republican minority's alley.

Alleged Draft Dodgers To Trial In New Orleans

The eyes of Dixie were focused this week on New Orleans where 17 members of the International Reasonable Church of Freedom, generally known as Brasterites, went on trial for alleged conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act. The leader of the cult is British Honduras born F. A. Brester whose cult is opposition to expeditionary warfare.

Max Rosin, white Dallas (Tex.) merchant, is leading a movement to establish a memorial to the late Dr. C. W. Carver in the North Texas metropolis.

Warren Brown "is afraid to join the fight for real democracy" shouted Rev. J. S. Seott, prominent Houston (Tex.) methodist minister at a forum on the much discussed "warning" to the Negro press. CIO organizer R. R. Gravery, who once gave Senator Tom Connally a verbal thrashing joined the forum, declared emphatically: "We are with the colored press all out."

Pearl Harbor's mammoth-have spoke his name DORIE, not Doris Miller, he explained to reporters at a banquet in Dallas last week. Incidentally, he also revealed he is engaged to a Tillotson college coed, who he hearthrobs if she finds someone else while he's fighting the axis because "I wouldn't be fair for me to expect her to wait." His ambition: a night spot on the west coast after the war.

Organized labor in the southwest is rallying behind Rev. L. Vesper Bolton, Houston minister-editor, accused of assault by C. W. Rice, arch-foe of labor. Bolton, one-time anti-laborite himself, is said to have been embroiled with Rice over the article about Bolton's church.

FABLES

by Don Burr

Yeah, we got a suspect. He's a lowly, gorilla-like Negro!

STRAWS IN THE WIND:

John Rankin of Mississippi may be rank, but top villain in the current capital anti-democratic maneuvering is Rep. Joe Starnes of Alabama. Starnes heads the Southern bloc which is out to ruin the Federal Housing program, is also laying for the FEPC when the budget hearings come up. As member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, Starnes is plenty dangerous . . . Reports have it that Milton Webster, Pullman Porters exec member of the FEPC is fawning on legislation to aid FEPC, at least for the present . . . Bill Hastie and Ralph Bunche (of Howard) sat in on a conference with Atty. Gen Biddle about six weeks ago—but who knows what was said? . . . Along with Dillard Proxy Dent, F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee head, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias were being considered as possibilities for Hastie's War Department spot . . . Is it true that failure of NY dailies to carry anything about protests against the "lily-white" WAVES taking over Hunter college was due to governmental "suggestion?"—STB

Fierce Senegalese Sail Happily To Engage Hated nazis Again

FOREIGN

DAKAR, French West Africa (Delayed)—The first big convoy of French Senegalese soldiers, fiercest of all native African fighters, has sailed from Dakar to reinforce Allied troops in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

These red-fezzed colonials, most of them 6 feet or more tall, marched to their ships, flags flying and bands playing. Obviously eager for action following months of preparation, they stepped along their faces wreathed in smiles.

They bore with them one of the most powerful of all military weapons—a bitter and lasting hatred of the enemy.

Distinguished for gallant service in France both in 1914-18 and in 1940, these Sengalese have been known as soldiers unable to forgive or forget. They have been biding their time, nursing memories of losses in previous battles, of mistreatment as prisoners and of exploitation at germany's hands when she controlled a large section of Africa.

The man who directed the training of these natural-born fighters, General Pierre M. Tristani, selected the vanguard from a reservoir of more than 60,000 men. Many of them had been stationed in Senegal for months; others were scattered thruout the other colonies comprising French West Africa.

HAVE NO EQUAL

Those sent north, the General believes, have no equal in bayonet fighting. He said he was equally confident they would learn quickly to handle the modern weapons coming from the United States—the Garand rifle, motorized equipment and anti-tank artillery.

Gen. Tristani said that the Sengalese en route to the combat areas were selected from French Africa's most warlike tribes—those having had the least contact with whites. They have come from the Sudan, the Niger River basin, the high Ivory Coast, the interior of Guinea and other inland regions where there are no boating or fishing to spoil them for fighting.

The best Sengalese soldiers, he said, do not come from Senegal, but from the French Sudan.

"The tribes of the Sudan, cut off from the others, are far the most warlike," he said. "They are the material for our very best native troops. We call them Sengalese because we settled Senegal first and afterward applied the name to all our Negro soldiers."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 6, 1943

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Anti-Poll Tax Moves Developing In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (FP)—It is no longer necessary to pay a state poll tax to vote in a Chattanooga municipal election.

Gov. Prentice Cooper has signed a local bill recently adopted by the Tennessee legislature repealing the requirement for elections within the municipality of the state's third largest city.

The statewide repeal act, introduced by the Chattanooga (Hamilton county) delegation, continues in committee with hearings awaited. Meanwhile, Cooper's administration sponsored repeal bill has not been introduced.

ATLANTA, Ga. (FP)—A proposal to eliminate Georgia's poll tax law as a prerequisite to voting has been introduced in the legislature here by Rep. J. Bush Mims of Colquitt, who said the poll tax "is at the bottom of political corruption and is a tool of politicians."

AUSTIN, Tex. (FP)—A bill to waive payment of the poll tax was introduced into the Texas senate and startled tory Texans until they read its text.

The measure was offered by Sen. Grady Hazlewood of Amarillo and proposed that the state waive payment of poll taxes for Texas members of the armed services in the tax year following their honorable discharge after the war ends.

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February 6, 1943

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Club Celebrates Birthday

In celebration of its first birthday The Interracial Club, 360 W 125 st, presented an entertainment which featured dancers, readers, singers, pianists and ping pong.

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February 6, 1943

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Fourteen Cultists Found Guilty In Draft Evasion

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Fourteen men, members of the "International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom League, Inc.," were convicted in Federal Court here Friday of conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act.

The prisoners face maximum penalties of $10,000 fines or five-year prison terms, or both. The cult members claim to be direct descendants of Abraham, Jacob and Isaac. They were arrested and indicted in December.

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February 6, 1943

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Clerics Get Jimcro Right Here in NYC

Negro ministers applying for clergymen's special rate Discount Books at the Eastern Clergy Bureau, 143 Liberty st, are being made victims of out-and-out discrimination contrary to the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

When a cleric applies for his fare certificate, he fills out an application giving the necessary information about himself and his church affiliations. The question is asked: "Are you colored or white?" It must be answered in order for the bureau to accept the blank.

On issuing the booklet of discount tickets, just before handing it to the minister, the clerk hastily takes out a small stamp, presses it on the front inside cover of the booklet, quickly closes the book and hands it in an envelope to the cleric.

If the minister looks, he will notice that "colored" has been stamped across the printed material on the book cover. It is an open sesame to jimcro and limited train accomodations. One of the clerks stated, when asked to explain, that he was acting on orders from the railroads.

Rev. Ben Richardson, associate pastor of Abyssinian church, is organizing ministers to fight the practice.

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February 6, 1943

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[illegible]astie Stand [illegible]onfirms PV [illegible]n Air Force

[illegible]ASHINGTON—Judge William [illegible] Hastie's statement explaining [illegible] resignation from the post of [illegible] Aide to the Secretary of [illegible] echoed the revelations made [illegible] PV last October in an exclusive [illegible] on the US Army Air Force. [illegible] die-hard anti-Negro policy in [illegible] aviation branch of the nation's [illegible] forces was exposed to the [illegible] with documentary proof. [illegible] charge that air-force offi[illegible] actually do not want Negroes [illegible] such commissions [illegible] wrong from there [illegible] in that story but fell. PV [illegible] portions of appli[illegible] and air corps litera[illegible] discriminatory pro[illegible] to hold back Negroes.

During an informal chat here [illegible] the weekend, Hastie admitted [illegible] down almost en[illegible] on the air force and its [illegible] to allow any breach of [illegible] Admitting that the rest [illegible] the War Department didn't nec[illegible] receive a clean bill of health [illegible] the omission, he insisted, [illegible] that the air corps stra[illegible] and away the most proo[illegible]

He does not view his resignation [illegible] a formal act of protest. Nor [illegible] he set himself up as a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Functioning in his position in the [illegible] until official appointment of [illegible] successor is Hastie's assistant, At[illegible] Truman Gibson. The capi[illegible] grapevine has insisted, however, [illegible] the Judge announced his res[illegible]

JUDGE HASTIE
"... further expression—futile ..."

[illegible]ignation, that Gibson will also leave as soon as possible.

Louis Lautier, in the personnel setup of the War Department, will not leave, Hastie hopes. The judge is thinking of the 8,[illegible] Negro[illegible] Department Saturday saying his [illegible] civilian workers in the war department, [illegible] of them Negroes.

The judge went around the War [illegible] farewells. He found most of those with whom he had worked expressing regret at his leaving. War Secretary Stimson himself cordially urged him to drop in anytime, assured him that his help would always be appreciated.

Hastie is convinced that the bias in the air force administration stems from below the top. General H. A. Arnold, chief of the army air forces and Robert Lovett, Assistant [illegible]

Groups Ready Plans For 'History Week'

The New York Branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [illegible]

[illegible] colleges and schools of the city, the Thomas Negro Composers Study Group and many other organizations have planned programs.

An effort is being made to have Governor Dewey to issue a proclamation designating February 7 to 13 as Negro History Week.

JUDGE HASTIE'S STATEMENT

([illegible])

[illegible]

AIR COMMAND [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] NOT WANTED

[illegible]

[illegible] GROUND CREWS

[illegible]

TRAINING INCOMPLETE

[illegible]

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

WANTED—[illegible]

Must be intelligent, but not intelligent enough to dig all that goes over; must be [illegible], but not too [illegible] to [illegible] in a [illegible] where segregation [illegible], must have the confidence of the Negro people and enough to [illegible] them, must believe in democracy, but not at all times or places. Good salary, plenty of publicity and draft deferment. Apply War Department, Office of Secretary Stimson. Above all, we do not want anyone who will act in a manner that is too HASTIE.

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February 6, 1948

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ENCLOSURE

100-8123 26

Churchmen Appeal To FDR:

'Prestige' Body May Replace FEPC; A McCarthy To Dixie's Ed Bergen?

By NEIL BOGOFF

The vital problem of employment discrimination may soon be in the hands of five "well known citizens" whose "prestige" would be sufficient to combat the attacks of Hy-white groups.

The information comes from the nation's Capital this week with the announcement that some of the high potentates of the inner sanctum in the country's affairs are readying to submit to President Roosevelt the draft of an executive order creating a new Government commission to combat racial discrimination in war industries and replace the Fair Employment Practices Commission. It is to be known as the Full Employment Committee.

So far suggested have been the names of William H. Harris, who until recently was Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Frank Graham, president of University of North Carolina and member of the War Labor Board; Father Hesse, and Malcom Ross. Graham has been tentatively named as chairman of the new board, legal aspects of which have been studied and approved by Attorney General Francis Biddle, and the executive order drafted by Department of Justice officials.

MAY ALLAY RESENTMENT

The new plan, which is said to enjoy the approval of War Manpower Commissioner McNutt, being published as effective enough to smooth over the rough edges of the resentment caused by the stalemate of the FEPC after cancellation of the southern railway discriminatory hearings and the resignation of several of the Commission members.

The fact that the idea allegedly rests upon "prestige" of members to aid in the settlement of cases of discrimination in industry isn't being met with enthusiasm in liberal and progressive government circles; the whole proposal smears too much of appeasement tactics. The original FEPC board, composed of men outstanding in the nation's educational, industrial and business fields, carried more than its share of "prestige." If it is purely window-dressing that's desired, it must be admitted the former body certainly was endowed with more of it than the suggested quintet for the new set-up.

By the way the feeling is growing among both Negro leaders and liberal whites that any federal agency concerned with the coping and fighting of Negro discrimination in industry, when cross-south changes occur in the Washington scene, seems to be doomed to failure as a tool of the southern bloc in Congress. The financial shackling of the FEPC gave more than a hint of what was to come. If Hy-whites are to be pampered and coddled into line, it is a safe conclusion anti-Negro politics will be merely a Charlie McCarthy to the South's Edgar Bergen.

Weaknesses of the proposed plan include:

● the fact that the board would be operated along the pattern of the National Labor Relations Board—which means long-drawn-out "investigation" and inquiry before charges are even filed, and the suppression of publicity about all cases except the most difficult ones;

● the fact that although it has been announced the new agency is being proposed with the idea of allaying some of the resentment stirred up by the cancellation of southern railroad hearings, no mention has been made of how this is to be accomplished. Is it to be glossed over, "temporarily postponed" or ignored completely?

WALTER WHITE HAS HIS SAY

Meanwhile, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP had this to say about the FEPC, and it can also be applied to the new group:

"Unless the FEPC has the full backing of the government such as was given to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Act when they were under fire at the inception, the FEPC can never be of much value. The Committee must have effective sanctions such as the right to impose money penalties and prison sentences and to hold public hearings when Government officials refuse to comply with Executive Order 8802 prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin."

On the basis of White's statement, and his is typical of the attitude of many, it takes more than "prestige" to make a federal agency function—if it is to function in anything but a Charlie McCarthy to the South's Edgar Bergen.

The March-On-Washington Movement has called for a "Save FEPC" Conference to be held in Washington at the YWCA, Ninth and Rhode Island av, Friday, Feb. 5, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of discussing ways and means to save the FEPC. Representatives from a long list of Negro and white groups, both civic and religious as well as industrial, will be present, along with Walter White and A. Philip Randolph, National Director of MOW. The Conference will be sponsored by the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen.

TO CARRY ON REGARDLESS

According to Inez Morris, New York executive secretary of MOW, the Friday meeting will be carried out regardless of any developments that may take place in the proposed setting up of a new agency to replace the FEPC.

"If anything," Mrs. Morris stated Monday, "this conference will carry greater weight on the heels of the new proposal."

Several delegations will be formed to visit on Attorney General Biddle, Paul McNutt, James F. Byrnes of Economic Stabilization, various congressmen and senators to try having them the state control by the FEPC states, and ask the body be maintained.

Leading churchmen this week sent an appeal to President Roosevelt asking him to reaffirm Executive Order 8802, to reconstitute the FEPC and remove it from the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission, and reschedule the cancelled railroad hearings. Announcement of the appeal was made by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist church; Rev. John La Farge, chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council and Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of the Commission On Justice And Peace Of The Central Conference Of American Rabbis.

Biddle Charges Japan Sought to Woo Negro

WASHINGTON – The insidious Japanese Black Dragon Society has spread a nationwide net designed to trap the loyalties of American Negroes and swerve them to the cause of Hirohito. This was the charge made Wednesday in a sedition indictment returned by an East St. Louis, Ill., Federal Grand Jury.

The two-count indictment, according to Attorney General Francis Biddle, names the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc.; General Lee Butler, president of the corporation; David B. Erwin, its national advisor and a japanese agent, described as John Doe.

Charges are conspiracy to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the armed forces and conspiracy to hinder compliance with the selective service law. Biddle emphasized that attempts of japanese agents to "infiltrate Negro groups have been indignantly repudiated by responsible leaders of our Negro citizens throughout the country."

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SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

NOTHING more beautiful has come out of this present conflict than the letter which is reproduced herein. It was written by an unknown guerilla soldier, fighting as a member of the band of brave Partisans in the mountains of the Slavic countries. He writes a message that is raceless and timeless. This letter was written just before he died to his child not yet born.

"My child, sleeping now in the dark and gathering strength for the struggle of birth, I wish you well. At present you have not proper shape, and you do not breathe, and you are blind. Yet, when your time comes, your time and the time of your mother, whom I deeply love, there will be something in you that will give you power to fight for air and light. Such is your heritage, such is your destiny as a child born of woman—to fight for light and hold on—without knowing why.

"May the flame that tempers the bright steel of your youth never die, but burn always so that when your work is done and your long day ended, you may still be like a watchman's fire at the end of a lonely road—loved and cherished for your gracious glow by all good wayfarers who need light in their darkness and warmth for their comfort.

"The spirit of wonder and adventure, the taken of immorality, will be given to you as a child. May you keep it forever, with that in your heart which always seeks the gold beyond the rainbow, the pasture beyond the desert, the dawn beyond the sea, the light beyond the dark

"May you seek always and strive always in good faith and hig courage, in this world where men grow so tired.

"Keep your power to receive everything; only learn to select wha your instinct tells you is right.

"Keep your love of life, but throw away your fear of death. Life mus be loved or it is lost; but it should never be loved too well.

"Keep your delight in friendship; only learn to know your friend:

"Keep your intolerance—only save it for what your heart tells yo is bad.

"Keep your wonder at great and noble things like sunlight an thunder, the rain and the stars, the wind and the sea, the growth of tree and the return of harvest, and the greatness of heroes.

"Keep your heart hungry for new knowledge; keep your hatred of lie; and keep your power of indignation.

"Now I know I must die, and you must be born to stand upon th rubbish heap of my errors. Forgive me for this. I am ashamed to leave yo an untidy, uncomfortable world. But so it must be.

"In thought, as a last benediction, I kiss your forehead. Good nig to you—and good morning and a clear dawn."

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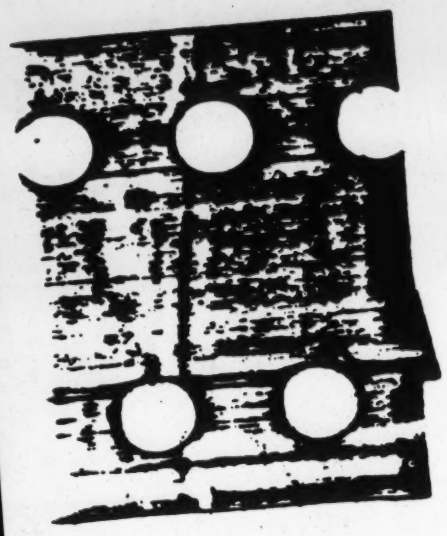

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See other side of clipping
for additional information.

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20-26

If 'Southern Bloc' Persists Unity Must Go Out the Window

By WINIFRED ANNA BROOKS

The "Southern bloc" in the federal government constitutes one of the most serious threats to national unity in the country today, believes Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University. Here to preach the opening sermon Sunday for the 20 Years in Harlem program of Abyssinian Baptist Church, the famous educator took time out for a PV interview.

From his vantage point right in the nation's capital, Dr. Johnson has been a keen observer of the national scene for years. Says he:

"The Southern bloc in Congress has been greatly irritated over efforts to pass the poll tax bill. They have consolidated their bloc, made new demands and strengthened demands already made. And they are making headway. There is some disposition among republicans to make common cause with them to constitute a bloc that cannot be overcome."

Dr. Johnson attributes the recent disappointments of Negroes in their struggle for more democratic treatment to the greatly increased power of the Southern bloc.

"They (the Negroes) had hoped the waging of this war would stimulate America to deal constructively with the Negro in national and world legislation," he declared.

TALK ABOUT IDEALS BUT . . .

"When the Negro hears the white man talking about ideals and his stand for liberty, equality and freedom from want and fear, the Negro credits the white man with a high sense of honor and sincerity," the educator continued, "and attributes it to his high caliber to help share his beliefs with the Negro.

"When certain white people fail to appreciate this tribute and tell the Negro to go away, they are disturbing the peace and destroying the unity of the nation; they are doing an injustice to the Negro. It is not fair that the white man should keep his foot on the Negro's neck until latter has taken his foot off the white man's neck."

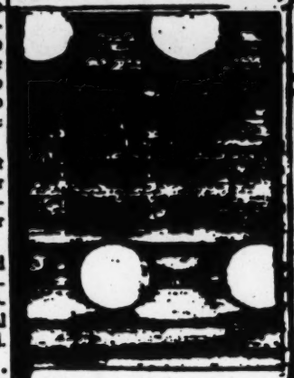
MANY WHITES SYMPATHETIC

Most of the thinking white people of this country, the educator feels, fully understand the Negro's unhappiness at this time, and are in full sympathy with his making every possible effort to get equal education, economic and political opportunities.

"To give the Negro such opportunities," said Johnson, "is the only way to place our country in position to be trusted by its own allies.

"Ten million Negroes in America, like the thermometer, stand on the front porch of this nation. If treated cruelly and unjustly, the people of India, China and Africa can see it. This injustice and prejudice toward the Negro makes it difficult, if not impossible, for them to trust our declared purpose. The same is the case in South America.

"The major portion of the population in the South," Dr. Johnson concluded, "will never be free in body and soul until they have acquired the strength to set the Negro free."



DR. M. W. JOHNSON
"Southern bloc . . . gaining"

Navy Also Bars Our Nurses, Too

Lillian Holland, 670 St. Nicholas ave., challenges a recent statement in PV to the effect that the WAVES and SPARS are the only two branches of the armed service which still maintain a Jimcro policy.

Miss Holland ought to know. She has a good record as a student at Columbia University, majoring in nursing, was an assistant on the faculty of Lincoln for a year and is at present at a clinic in a mixed group of white and colored graduate nurses. Yet her application to serve as a nurse in the Navy has been rejected.

According to Miss Holland, her application brought a reply from Director Mary Beard of the Navy's Nursing Service which said that Negro (the writer of the letter used a small "n") nurses are not being assigned to the Navy, but are accepted by the Army Nurse Corps. "We are enrolling you in the War Reserve and notifying the Army instead of the Navy Nurse Corps of your enrollment," Miss Beard informed.

PV'S ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OUT NEXT WEEK

Hard To Believe But It's True

You get the same amount of Vitamin A and D in ONE "One-a-Day" brand Vitamin A and D Tablet, as in ONE AND ONE-HALF teaspoonfuls of Cod Liver Oil, meeting minimum U. S. P. Standards—and you will actually like the taste. You don't have to mess around with oily bottles or greasy spoons.

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United Mine Workers Union Elects Negro Committeemen

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Five hundred delegates of the United Mine Workers, ten per cent of whom were Negroes, carried out the democratic policies of the union when they met here to elect representatives to the all-important Scales Committee which will negotiate the new contract in April. Two Negroes were named to the National Scales Committee and six to the District branch.

National representatives are C. Jones, Glen Rogers, Winding Field Coal; and H. C. Washington, Laing, Kanawha Field. Jones, a coal miner with twenty years' experience, is a check weighman and chairman of the Grievance Committee of his local; Washington, a miner for 45 years, is financial secretary of Local 769.

The election of the two Negroes out of the eight National representatives, is believed to be unprecedented. These men will represent Districts 17 and 29 at the New York Wage Conference negotiations for a new biennial contract.

District Committeemen elected were Edward Hill, Williamson Field; Reeves H. Swanns, Pocahontas, Tug River Field; Nathaniel Furman, Greenbrier Field; Paul Evans, New River Field; A. L. Ramsey, Pocahontas, and R. L. Trent, New River Field.—Thomas E. Posey.

MEN WANTED
BUS OPERATORS
TROLLEY OPERATORS
CAR CLEANERS
LABORERS
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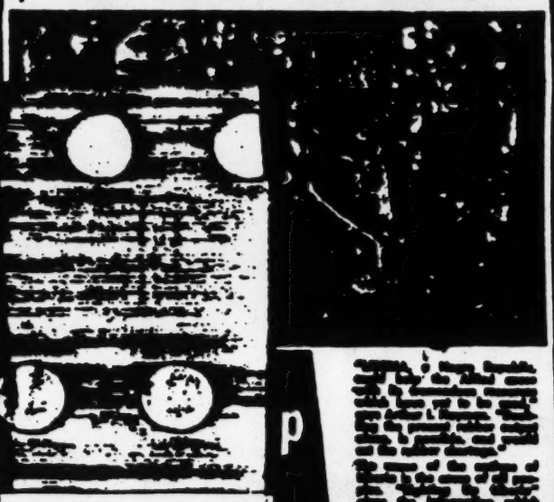
Employment Dept.
3rd AVE. TRANSIT SYSTEM
130th STREET & 3RD AVE.

ROOSEVELT VISITS LIBERIA!

The NEGRO REPUBLIC



Inc.

Don't Give Up Ship:

Dixie Bloc Might Control Congress But Somebody Might Call Their Bluff

WASHINGTON, (FP) Is reaction going to win by default?

This question was asked as the 78th congress rounded out the first month of its existence. Is the New Deal forfeiting the great game of politics to the Dixie demagogues and the defeatist Republicans? Should the progressives, as some of their spokesmen advise, take to the storm cellars until 1944 or 1948?

The poll-taxers have seized control of the Democratic party in Congress and are carrying the ball for reaction while the Republicans sit on the sidelines, smiling as contentedly as bitter meat be smiling at the appointment of the fascist Peyrouton as governor general of North Africa.

There seems little doubt that the administration forces are, for the moment, in disorderly retreat and that the few independent liberals left in Congress are demoralized. This was brought home emphatically when Eugene Cox, boss of the House poll-tax mob, shoved through a resolution to investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

Only two nays were cast against the Cox proposal, and not a voice was raised to condemn it, although there are supposed to be something like 30 or 40 staunch progressives left in the House.

More important — Goober Cox might not have been on the floor of the House to propose his resolution if Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle was as zealous in following up evidence of wrongdoing by reactionaries as he is in persecuting labor unionists. Biddle's Justice Department has had for almost a year evidence that Cox violated federal statutes by accepting $2,500 for representing a radio station before FCC.

PICTURE NOT ROSY

The picture on the surface is gloomy:

In both the House and Senate, poll taxers, defeatists and old-fashioned reactionaries have been given key committee posts. In the House, the Democratic party steering committee, dead since 1934, has been revived to take leadership away from Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John McCormack, who are the nominal spokesmen for the White House.

The Republicans are playing a sugary game. They are letting the Cones, the Howard Smiths, the Bankheads, the Byrds and the rest of the poll tax delegation do the dirtiest work. There is no coalition or coalescence yet, because there doesn't have to be.

Beyond that, the many Northern Republicans have to be much concerned about what the people back home think than the poll taxers do, because their constituents can vote, and the people in the districts of Cox, et al., can not.

STILL SOME HOPE

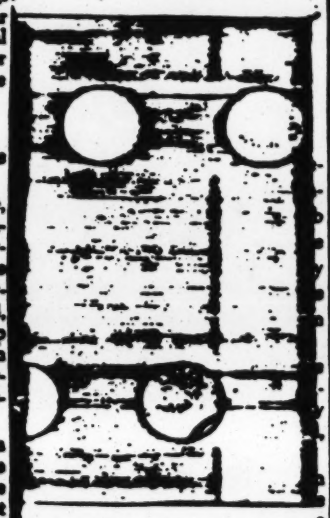
Labor and progressive forces have no chance of influencing a Cox (they can, of course, demand that Biddle indict him) but they can do something with some Republicans and Northern Democrats, and they can insist upon a more forceful stand by administration leaders.

There is no historical justification for the gloom which has descended on so many liberals since the last election. Lincoln lost the 1862 elections but won the war. He did it because Thaddeus Stevens and other win-the-war forces in Congress didn't collapse before the copperheads.

Roosevelt may have no Thaddeus Stevens and he is handicapped by the Biddles, the Claude Wickards and the treatment of the Barkleys and the McCormacks. But Lincoln had no organized people's forces such as a labor movement of 11 million, the great consumer movement and the farmers' union.

It is going to take superhuman effort by labor not only on Capitol Hill, but back in the Congressional Districts. It is a tremendous job and the forces of evil are almighty powerful, but let's not admit we're licked before we even start to fight!

—JOHN DUNN.



Navy Prejudice Hit in Council

Having before the New York City Council Rules Committee the challenge that Federal discrimination has raised its ugly head into the City of New York and crouched at the expense of the taxpayer on the six million dollar campus of the Hunter College in the Bronx, Councilman Adam Powell presented a resolution to that body on Friday afternoon. The resolution asked that the city move to halt discrimination against Negro applicants for the WAVES and the SPARS.

In the absence of Chairman John Nugent, Councilman Walter Hart presided. Following presentation by Dr. Powell and the appearance of witnesses, the resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee on Rules. It was to be reported out to the City Council Tuesday.

BARLIES SILENT

Continuing its silent crusade to stifle the fight to purge the two Navy agencies of their bias, metropolitan newspapers remained silent on the issue and on the introduction of the resolution. With the exception of the *Daily Worker* and *NYPost*, none of the dailies printed a line on the situation.

In his introductory remarks to the Committee, Powell told Negroes are "one hundred per cent for victory and therefore one hundred per cent for inclusion into the war effort." The WAVES, SPARS and Navy Nursing Corps, he pointed out, are the only branches of the service which cling to the archaic practice of prejudice.

Several community leaders were introduced and spoke in favor of the bill, some of them presenting documentary evidence of bias in the Navy service branches. They included:

Lester Granger, National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, NAACP; Thomasina Johnson, Women's National Non-Protestant Council; Charles Collier, City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, and Estelle Riddle, National Council of Nurses in Wartime.

TLE TWINS

er jobs which keep them away from ngsters, like these cute little twins, are so they are getting fruit, milk and hot he School Lunch Program, and Secre- Ivonne. Thru this program, in which ildren are participating, the Govern- protective foods for youngsters. Milk ches are supplied by the Food Distri- epartment of Agriculture — Food Dis-

New York Soldier Promoted

Private First Class George T. Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Greene of Culpepper, Va., has been promoted to the rank of Technician Fifth Grade, it was announced last week by his Commanding Officer, Lt. Curtis T. Richardson. Corporal Greene is a member of the Quartermaster Platoon of the Army Air Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

ES—CLUBS—STUDIOS

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200 1-2-3 ROOMS and APARTMENTS
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

[redacted]
100-42735
b7c

March 1, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE (Negro Weekly Newspaper)
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are clippings taken from the above newspaper, of issues published February 13th, 20th, and 27th, 1943. These articles are believed to be of interest relative to the Negro situation in this locality, and tend to show the trend of this paper. Identical clippings are being retained in the New York office in the above entitled case.

b7c [redacted]

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E.E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
SAC

Enclosures (30)

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Install New Officers

Officers of New York Division 340 of the Garvey organization of this city were installed at 2395 Eighth ave on Monday. Installed were Cleophas Jacobs, president; Raymond Lewis, Carter Willis, vice presidents; Dorothy Yanes, secretary; John Moore, treasurer, and Gertrude Meadows and Clara Mazel, president and vice president, of the Ladies' division.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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NMU Supports A Good Paper

Feeling that PV represents the progressive ideas to which it is dedicated as an organization, the National Maritime Union in National Council meeting last week adopted a resolution pledging all-out support to *The People's VOICE*.

The resolution put to the members assembled cited PV as "a progressive New York newspaper, devoted to full support of the Administration's program to win the war and to the rallying of the Negro people for an all-out war effort." Noting the paper's large circulation among the Negro people, the resolution declared it necessary that "an equally large circulation be gained among trade union members, not only in New York, but nationally."

In line with these observations the resolution called on all agents of the organization to support PV and "to attempt to secure subscriptions to the paper from our membership and the communities in which we live." It was added that "this publication would render great assistance to the Councils to be formed and should be utilized as a medium for organization, understanding and education."

Ferdinand C. Smith, nationally known labor leader and National Secretary of the NMU, was recently appointed a member of the Board of Directors of *The People's VOICE*. Smith is also Treasurer of the National Negro Congress and Chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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Pickens Victim of Dies Committee 'Witchhunt'

By NELL DONNY

WASHINGTON—While the Dies (*We Love ability*) Committee relaxed Friday to write into the Treasury Appropriation Bill a restriction against paying the salaries of 40 government employees classified by Chairman Martin Dies of the House committee investigating un-American activities as "communist, radical, brownies," William Pickens, Negro principal committee prevention specialist of the Treasury Department, is apparently out of his board and better as the result of a separate House vote which tentatively ordered that no funds be used to pay his salary.

The action of Rep. Hendricks (D., Fla.) to withhold funds for salaries of the 40 government employees named by the Dies Committee, among whom was Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro head of the National Youth Administration, was rejected on a "teller" vote of 128 to 140 after Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee said the action would border on "witch law" because it gave the employees named no opportunity to defend themselves.

It was a different story in the Pickens' case. The vote was 108 to 111 to stop funds for his salary. Pickens was the only member of the Treasury Department named.

TRY TO EXTEND IT

Meanwhile, the powerful coalition of Fish Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats on the House Rules Committee got thru last week without prior notice, resolutions to extend the Dies Committee two more years, and create a special committee headed by anti-New Deal Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.) with the power to investigate "the activities of all governmental agencies. Smith would have the power to investigate any "action, rule, procedure, regulation, order or directive taken or promulgated by any agency of the Federal Government" if someone complained to him such action was "improper."

STRONG PROTEST REGISTERED

The One-Dies-Fish action have caused no end of comment and protest thruout the country. Thousands of individuals and organizations have already notified their Congressmen of opposition. 1,200 prominent Americans who are still convinced this country is a democracy, Dies Committee to the contrary, have called upon the House of Representatives to abolish the Dies group because its continuance will "interfere seriously with the prosecution of the war." The statement was released through the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and pointed out that the Dies Committee has:

● undermined the very foundations of national unity and violated our pledge that all loyal Americans, irrespective of their racial, religious or political beliefs shall be united in common struggle against the enemy;

● utilized its resources to obstruct the cooperation of the United Nations which is a prerequisite for victory;

● attempted to destroy the American labor movement which has made the war record of free workers the pride of the nation;

● deliberately suppressed information concerning the activities of Nazi cohorts in this country and gone out of its way to shield such anti propagandists as Pelley, Winrod, Viereck, Hudson, Kuhnen, Sanctuary, Edmondson, Tree and many others now convicted or under indictment for sedition by the Government of the United States;

● utilized its Congressional prestige to continue an undemocratic, un-American and openly obstructionist campaign of vilification against thousands of the staunchest supporters of the war, and of the democratic way of life, and conducted openly violently against government officials and employees who have been vigorous protectors of our national interest.

HITLER'S CHOICE

In Monday's nation-wide broadcasted column in New York, Walter Winchell who has been hounding the Dies Committee for months with well-aimed verbal darts over the air and written darts via his column, wrote: "Hitler is losing on the ground in Russia, in the air over Germany, and on the seas of Africa. He seems to win only in Congress."

A recent magazine article by Max Gottlieb, stating the possibility of a Russian victory with "Perhaps there are even in London a few clear-thinking men who could imagine what that would mean for England."

Negro History Week Proclaimed By Dewey

Negro History Week was officially proclaimed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey Saturday, Feb. 6, with the announcement that "the purpose of the observance is to call attention to the important contributions Negroes have made to our American civilization."

Governor Dewey stated further: "In this war Negroes are playing an important role in our armed forces abroad and in the vital war production work on the home front. They are not seeking any special privileges but are working shoulder to shoulder with all other loyal Americans for the national good."

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, Tuesday afternoon defeated the amendment to remove Benn Pickens, 207 to 108. Geo. Bennett (D.-Ill.) lone Negro House member, led the successful fight, received full support of the entire Illinois delegation.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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NATIONAL ROUNDUP

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE

WITH the first known lynching of 1943 brought to light this week, the full extent of the US Fifth Column's home offensive became discernible. Emasculation—and eventual burial—of FEPC, all-out opposition of any anti-poll tax legislation and defiant continuation of traditional mob violence form the main strongholds around which the native reactionaries are rallying.

Down in Arkansas, State Rep. Henry H. Pickering offered a resolution calling on the FBI and the Dies Committee to probe the Christian American Association (CAA). Reported organized also in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, the CAA is generally considered pro-fascist. Pickering, offering the resolution, charged that Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (Tex.) and ex-Gov. Dixon (Ala.) are using the CAA "to bring about a closer relationship between the forces of reaction in the Southern states." But the resolution was defeated by divided voice vote after Rep. Merle B. Smith said the measure "was spread around here by a labor racketeer."

President R. E. Short of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation led another attack on the FSA last Friday, charged that FSA officials "are using double talk to cover up policies and activities . . . which will not bear close public scrutiny." Short particularly opposed co-operatives where Negro former sharecroppers are farming the land.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser has joined the Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald in denouncing Rep. Martin Dies. Said the Advertiser last week: "Dies is our most dangerous public demagogue because in time of war he strives to array class against class, group against group, and the people against the government. He is a libeler who has proved a bearer of false witness over and over. . . . He is a labor baiter whose spoutings delight the ear of fascists. He is a toady toward privileged interests who blatantly calls everyone who disagrees with him a Communist."

Principal D. A. Springer (white) of Florence (Ala.) junior high school has written in support of a Teachers' Union in a letter to State Supt. of Education E. B. Norton and Alabama Education Association President H. G. Greeg. Wrote Springer: "There is no justification for our underpaid situation. The money can and will be had on demand for better salaries and we must make the move to create that demand."

STRAWS IN THE WIND: New shoe rationing order brings this comment: The govt. cut down on gas so we have to walk, now cuts down on shoes. Guess we'll have to "bare" things. . . . Washington DC is curious to know who John P. Davis is representing these days. We hear it's the Pittsburgh Courier. . . . Incidentally, OPA gas inspectors in the capital are known—sub rosa—as "Quiz Kids." . . . Isn't Dean Pickens the first Negro whose salary was suspended by a vote of Congress?

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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PV Wins Signal Victory; WAVES' Jimcro Smashed

Negro women holding United States citizenship are eligible to apply and acceptable to the WAVES, women's naval service auxiliary, and the SPARS, women's auxiliary to the coast guard. The ordinary requirements facing all applicants are the only ones they must meet. *The People's* VOICE was so informed Monday by the NYC Office of Naval Procurement.

Up to the time of inquiry, said the ONP informant, there was no knowledge of Negro enlistments in either of the services. Applicants must present themselves at 38 Pine st, NYC.

PV's inquiry followed public announcement last Friday that "the policy of the Coast Guard and of the Navy would be followed in regard to the possible enlistment of Negro girls as members.

At the ONP office, *PV's* informant insisted that "there is no discrimination." Since the founding of the WAVES, however, the question as to whether the new navy policy, announced last year, of offering opportunities to rise above the messman and steward rank, would apply to the WAVES has been unclear in the minds of the public.

An official government agency announcement some time ago that the WAVES would be used to replace naval officers doing clerical work so that the latter might be released for active duty indicated at the same time that the policy of replacing white with white was to be followed. In view of the lack of Negro navy men of such rank, it was generally accepted that the announcement barred Negro women from the WAVES.

GIRLS WANT TO JOIN

Several cases of Negro girls seeking to join the WAVES unsuccessfully, with no specific information as to the reasons for their rejection, entrenched even more firmly the idea that the WAVES were to be lily-white.

In the case of the SPARS, altho Negroes have long served in the Coast Guard in ranks higher than those allowed them in the navy, the announced policy of following the example of the WAVES exercised a deterring effect on potential Negro applicants.

Response of Negro girls to the [illegible] the women's army auxiliary corps, which made it plain from the outset that there was no color ban, is seen as an indication that revelation of the clarified WAVES and SPARS policies should result in Negro enlistments in both services.

EDITORIAL

Ladies, the WAVES and the SPARS have declared there is no color ban on enlistments. As units of service in our country's all-out struggle against the axis, they must be completely democratic in structure to be effective. We, as Negroes, cannot afford to let any democratic movement attempt to exist without a share in it for us.

The address is 38 Pine st, NYC. Let PV know how you make out.
—STR.

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February 13, 1943

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SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

ONE YEAR OF SOAPBOX

(The following are from each Soap Box since the first issue.)

POWELL

"DEMAND that Negro blood plasma shall not be segregated!"

"It is about time for the Negro in New York City to take stock of his political position."

"We cannot fight fascism with fascism but we can defeat fascism with democracy in practice."

"WE HAVE TO PAY FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING BLACK."

"THE MASSES ARE ON THE MARCH."

"The people sure feel better since this paper started publication."

"Justice demands the release of Earl Browder."

"If Negro men are good enough to die—they are good enough to work."

"There is nothing in this world that equals the value of one human life."

"There is no way of holding back the people."

"We have been walking on crutches so long that we have lost what little power we did have."

"Let no one mistake this new Negro for one who has no patriotism."

"Negro women are just superior to Negro men."

"This community resents 'crime wave' smears."

"BROWDER IS FREE. WHAT ABOUT THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS?"

"The Negro in New York is not much better off than in Alabama."

"As long as there is freedom of speech, there is democracy."

"Odell Waller cannot die, for the sake of America."

"Werner is bound to give them a stiff fight."

"We want the bottlenecks of prejudice broken, the bottlenecks of industry opened."

"This is a tough road we're traveling. DON'T LET US FIGHT IN VAIN!"

"Any Negro who does not vote is politically lynching his race."

"Do endorse Congressman Marcantonio for reelection."

"NEGROES SHOULD NEVER have any public differences of opinion."

"THE MASS IS INTERESTED IN THE MAN, NOT THE LABEL."

"A rut is a grave with the ends knocked out."

"Today we can retreat no further. Our backs are against the wall."

"It is important to distinguish between Negroes fighting for their rights and Negroes fighting for the axis."

"All hail to the Liberty ship, S.S. Booker T. Washington."

"THE AXIS NEEDS DIES—BUT WE DON'T. TO HELL WITH HIM!"

"The post-war world will be dominated only by those who emerge strong from this present conflict."

"'PICKETING HELL' recaptures the old American art of story telling."

"NOT PARTY BUT THE PEOPLE MUST WIN."

"Anybody who defends the working people must get the vote of all people."

"There lies our bitter need, UNITY OF THE PEOPLE."

"Brother, this is the hour of destiny!"

"I still have faith that democracy is going to come through purified."

"A new low in the character and moral life of the administration of justice in the City of New York . . ."

"We are not going to stand for a few Uncle Toms patting you on the back."

"Any man who dares stand in the way of the people's movement is an Uncle Tom."

"The budget of the Board of Education should be increased."

"Franz Boas is not dead . . . THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH NEVER DIES."

"All that the Negro wants is a chance."

"We, the people, can do anything! UNITED—INVINCIBLE; DIVIDED—INDEFENSIBLE!"

"Tennessee Johnson is a vicious, damnable distortion of facts."

"I do not believe one single Civil Right should be given up."

"We must more than equal at all times, at all costs, the production and the appearance of any other worker, and we can do it."

—"Good morning and a clear down."

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February 13, 1943

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War on Wages, Not Freedom, Says DuBois

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar, author and lecturer of Atlanta University, allied himself closely with progressive thinking when he declared that the present war is being fought solely to determine the wages of labor throughout the world and not to solve the large question of whether there shall be democracy or dictatorship. As a solution to the problem of poverty he gave full endorsement to the consumer cooperative movement.

Dr. DuBois was the guest speaker for the social service program of the "20 Years in Harlem" celebration of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here, and addressed an audience of nearly 2,000 persons Sunday afternoon.

"After the present war we are going to see how we can settle the matters of political power, and how far this political power will be able to go into industry to insure that there will be no great unemployment or starvation," he predicted. "It is in that way only that we are concerned about our form of government, that is, whether this can be done through a democratic or dictator form."

He saw "the question of income" at the bottom of all this, and proposed that there ought to be a floor under conditions of life that would assure us of a better social and economic outlook. The speaker emphasized the importance of "spending," declaring it to be paramount to the matter of earning, and went on to tell of the growth of the cooperative movement in the United States.

Dr. DuBois maintained that "agitation" must continue "carefully, thoughtfully and well planned, with a constructive program in mind." He considered it a "great blow to our aspirations" when the future of the Fair Employment Practice Committee became threatened, but he was also mindful of the loss that thousands of others would face should such things as rural electrification be abolished by the same reactionary forces. He used this particular New Deal project as an example of how the comforts of wholesome living have been brought to many heretofore without

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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THE STORY OF PV

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE
Managing Editor

WITH this issue *The People's VOICE* marks a year of publication. It has been an eventful year, probably one of the most significant in the history of the world. PV doesn't claim to have given this significance to the past twelve months. It does, however, feel it has contributed materially to the constructive forces which are at work forging the world of the future.

Early in the morning of Feb. 13, 1942, newsstand patrons found, among the regular publications spread out for their choice, Volume 1 Number 1 of *The People's VOICE*. Designed on the tabloid format but slightly smaller in size, it was easily distinguished from other publications.

As that first issue, and each succeeding edition of PV appeared, the paper became even more easily distinguishable. Its physical appearance rapidly became one of the favorite topics of the professional journalistic world. The excellence of its makeup and typography elicited universal admiration.

But even more important, PV's editorial content literally catapulted the publication to the top ranks in its field. Dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal and therefore, deserve equal opportunities, PV faced all issues squarely, focused an unswerving beam of light on every possible condition affecting the general welfare, told the truth in bold terms, unhesitatingly.

TWO WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE

That was *The People's VOICE* which is now one year old. That was the publication which was created through the enthusiastic work of a group of able people, with the material support and encouragement of two men, Rev. Clayton Powell Jr, pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church and Councilman of the City of New York; and Charles F. Buchanan, one of Harlem's best known business men. Rev. Powell was editor-in-chief of PV when it started, has functioned in that capacity ever since with increasing vigor.

Buchanan, at first business manager, later delegated the intricate details of that position to staff workers but has continued actively with the paper as secretary-treasurer of the publication.

As it must to all human ventures, time has brought some changes to the staff of PV. John Louis Clarke, original city editor; Joseph Christian, original advertising manager and one of those who conceived the idea of PV; Morgan Jensen, original circulation manager, are among the key staff workers who have several official connection with the paper, for personal ventures elsewhere.

The rank and file of the staff, too, has undergone the experience common these days to all organizations—personnel changes brought about through individuals shifting to other fields of endeavor.

But regularly are received from these no longer with us, expressions of continuing loyalty to the original ideals of PV.

HAD ITS TROUBLES

This first year of PV's existence has not been all "sweetness and light." While militantly crusading in behalf of the general welfare, the publication had to face the normal trials and tribulation which beset any such new venture. It was a struggle on two fronts. And even as its fight for the people secured the heartiest response from the public, so did its courageous battle for existence bring to PV the support of men who believe in the policies of the paper so strongly they wished to become an active part of it. Thus, to Powell and Buchanan there have been added the names of Dr. Max Yergan, head of the Council on African Affairs and president, National Negro Congress; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union and power in the world of labor; and Attorney Hope Stevens, prominent Harlem legal mind, as directors of PV.

Recently, to round out the administrational setup and insure smoothest operation of the organization, Miss Thyra Edwards, experienced and progressive business woman, was installed as general manager.

Now, *The People's VOICE* steps forward into its second year of existence in a world in which the future offers many problems. Ever alert to the welfare of all people, the program on which it was founded, PV faces these problems unflinchingly. The twelve months past have been rich with experience and on that experience PV will draw for additional knowledge with which to meet the future.

We have not, and cannot, be bought. We will not be sold. A year ago we pledged "to be the spearhead of all movements that work toward the emancipation of the people." That pledge we renew now.

And with confidence in our beliefs, with the continued support of those in whose interests we labor, the triumph must be ours—so help us, God.

Is FEPC Still Alive? McNutt Calls Parley

WASHINGTON — *Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission today announced that he had invited representatives of various groups opposing discrimination in war employment to meet with him here at a conference Friday, February 19 to consider means for strengthening the scope and powers of the committee on fair employment practice. McNutt has already conferred with the members of the FEPC and has obtained their views on the subject.*

The calling of the conference is in accordance with the President's instructions.

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Labor Temple Forum Has National Guests

The third of a series of Sunday night forums, sponsored by the Presbyterian Labor Temple, will be presented at 8 o'clock Sunday, Feb. 21, at the Labor Temple, 242 E 14 st, NYC.

The subject of the evening is *Problems of the War and the Peace*. And speakers are: Ralph Borsodi, School of Living, Suffern, NY, and author of many books on Economics; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, DC.

Officers of the Labor Temple committee: George H. Richards, chairman; Rev. L. T. Hoste, secretary; Richard S. Holmes, treasurer. Rev. Laurence T. Hoste is director of the forum, and Frederick Inlaff, assistant director.

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Randolph Says FEPC Fight Must Continue

CHICAGO — The President's Committee On Fair Employment Practice is not yet saved, and the fight must be continued to have the railroad hearings held by FEPC as now constituted, since the present Committee made a brilliant and constructive investigation of race discriminations in the railroad industry and is best prepared to conduct the hearings, states A. Philip Randolph, Chairman of the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen.

The fight must also continue for an unpaid FEPC since an unpaid Committee will be free and independent, observed Randolph, who doesn't believe the conference called by Paul V. McNutt is necessary, but that the President should appoint a chairman to take the place of Dr. Malcolm McLean and members to replace other members who have resigned from FEPC.

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FDR SHOULD 'KILL' DIES

(An Editorial)

YES, we know that the life of the Dies Committee was extended for two years, but we refuse to louse-up *PV's* news columns with the details. Many rank conservatives consider the perpetuation of the Texan's "three ring circus" a miscarriage of justice and even a few close aides to the chief executive have publicly stated that herr Dies is concocting more *"aid and comfort to the enemy"* in his present role as make-believe savior of Americanism that if he were on the fuehrer's payroll as a bonafide saboteur.

No one expects miracles—investigations of lynchers, ku kluxers, poll taxers and their ilk—from the Dies Committee, more formally known as the Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, because these things are as American as hot-dogs, peanuts and baseball. Yet, the public has been gypped ever since 1938 if it expected anything less than antilabor, anti-Negro, anti-administration and redbaiting witch hunts which undermine national morale and unity.

It is as plain as the nose on your face that a democracy cannot endure or hope to reach fruition as long as a Dies committee is let loose to run amuck. Therefore, in behalf of justice and fair play and as a pro-war measure, the President should abolish the Dies Committee by an executive order. S. W. GARLINGTON

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Harlem Reacts to Work Order; Scramble for War Jobs On

As Paul V. McNutt's "fight or work" order cracked down on the nation's unemployed manpower and those in non-essential jobs, hundreds of Harlemites and those from nearby environs, sought war work. Monday night alone over 300 join the People's Committee's headquarters at W 135 st where the American Smelting and Refining Company set up quarters to interview and examine men for its Perth Amboy [illegible] dries in New Jersey.

Joe Ford, People's Committee Administrator, together with V. Malone, Personnel Director for the company and Dr. Morris Strahman, company medical examiner, worked late into the evening to handle the crowds that filled the halls and stairways. These accepted reported to work in the Jersey plant.

Almost as many were attracted by the $42.50 per week they were to receive for the unskilled work as they were by the War Labor Board's order for they were beyond draft age. Some who turned down because they were already employed in defense work, others of physical condition unfit for the hard work they were liable to at times, and still others because of age.

SOME TOO OLD

One man who admitted 65, was told the company felt a man of 65 deserved a rest. The man's retort was, "Who is going to help me while I rest?" Asked whether there was an age limit, interviewer Malone said there was not, "that physical condition determined a man's fitness, that a man 55 might be better fit than a man 40."

Joe Ford displayed a letter he had written McNutt asking him to clarify the work or fight order as to essential and non-essential work and to make some statement on the Committee's problem of inducing men to take jobs they felt were beneath their training and experience. He is awaiting McNutt's answer.

HEAVY DUTY WORK

There are two shifts New York are one week: days 8:00 to 4:0 and nights 11pm to 7am. The work exploited Malone is heavy duty general work such as pick and shovel, loading trucks and the like. He said there is no discrimination in his plant and that ability alone would determine whether or not the men would be upgraded.

When he was told that one man had said "I know it is hard labor else they would not come to Harlem." Malone answered that they had hired many men from down town and that Negroes had worked for the company for years. He said every nationality worked there, that he had just that day hired a Chinese and that an East Indian of royal blood had just been hired. "But," he said, "I understand how the man feels."

MORE MEN NEEDED

From Liberty Street in New York, the ride is one hour and the weekly fare amounts to $2.50. As evidence of citizenship a birth certificate, an affidavit, a baptismal record or a draft card would do.

Ford said he did not know how long the recruiting would continue for this company but that he had need for men for other jobs. Malone said his company's plant was a very large one and that it had lost about 500 men to the armed forces.

Charles Holcomb in the line said he had worked at Geneva, NY, as a plumber at $60 per week, but that he was doing nothing now that the job was finished.

Jessie Brown, who worked in a slaughter house said he wanted defense work and more money. One man said he had a business and was willing to give it away. He explained it was difficult for his little place to get soft drinks, candies and ice cream. Another has been studying at mechanics, Cooper's High School, since his work as machinist went when the plant at which he worked for eight years was closed down.

Many of the men, some of whom had as high as eight children to feed, had waited from 8:30 until nearly nine. According to one fellow he had not had a decent job for seven years. He said he came for the good wages.

Malone told the men that 10% is usually taken out of wages for war bonds but that since they had to pay transportation 5% would probably be deducted. All applicants will be fingerprinted and they were asked not to apply if they had a serious record. It was explained that minor offenses would not prevent employment.

—LLEWELLYN RANSOM

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SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

THE legislation before the City Council calling for an eight pm closing of all stores will drive many local businessmen and women into bankruptcy.

The reasons for this legislation are seemingly good. The law itself would be a good one for certain areas. However, in a community like Harlem town—and there are many such communities in New York City—people work hard and long and arrive home late. Most of the shopping in our community is done after 8 pm. The 125 st merchant does his biggest business in the evening. Our beauty culturists do not begin to work in earnest until after the curfew hour. To close up the big stores in the downtown area at 8 pm would be a sound proposition. Such action would aid the dimout and also keep people from exposing themselves to the hazards of downtown, after-dark traffic. It would meet with the approval of the "carriage" trade.

In workers' sections the story is different. It so happens that most of the people in New York City, both black and white, are poor people. They are poor even if they are rolling in the temporary wealth of war employment. They do most of their business with local merchants. Women do not have the spare time nowadays that they used to have. Whether they are engaged in domestic work or war work they are busy. The evening is the only time that they have for doing the shopping that in former years they could leisurely perform in day time.

And then there is another angle to this problem. Walk up and down any of the avenues and streets of the various sections of our great city. Note the increasing number of store windows with signs on them. "To Let." Little business is being rapidly closed down completely. Little business needs all the help it can get even if we have to lean over backwards in giving that help. An 8 pm curfew would be the death now to little business in the City of New York.

My fellow councilmen—Messrs. Donovan and Christensen—were motivated by the highest patriotic ideals. They thought it would be a good war measure. Considered casually and quickly it would, but when we think of how the working class people would suffer we must do all we can to see that it is not passed.

Those things YOU can do—

Write Councilman Donovan and Christensen urging them to withdraw their law.

Write Councilman William Carroll, Chairman on the Committee of General Welfare, urging that the Committee report local law number 196 unfavorably.

Write the Vice-chairman of the City Council, Mr. Sharkey, urging that local law number 196 be defeated.

It is true that some code regulating the beauty culturists would be advantageous. It would give them much better working hours and, therefore, much better service for the people. This, however, is another problem and its solution must come directly from the people affected.

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EDITORIAL

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE

I'll probably get slugged for this (or investigated by the Dies Committee more probably), but here goes.... In its five years of fumbling the Dies Committee has dissipated nearly half a million dollars of taxpayers' money. Here are the appropriations voted:

June 9, 1938	$25,000
Feb. 9, 1939	100,000
Jan. 25, 1940	75,000
Sept. 26, 1940	35,000
Feb. 11, 1941	150,000
Apr. 28, 1942	110,000
Total	$495,000

The committee's employees compensation are as follows:

1 research director	$7,200
1 chief investigator	4,800
3 investigators, each	4,200
6 investigators, each	3,600
1 translator	3,600

In 1938 and 1939 the committee's hotel reservations and subsistence expenses totaled $17,000, transportation $18,000. In 1940 and 1941, $22,000 was expended for hotel reservations and subsistence, $33,000 for transportation.

For this cash outlay, the committee has finger-pointed at a number of individuals with the main result that governmental programs have been disrupted somewhat. Growing antagonism against the committee is expressed in the vote by which it was continued recently. Twice as many Congressmen refused to be hoodwinked by an organization which proclaims its purpose of protecting "Americanism" but yet consistently refuses to investigate the Ku Klux Klan despite widespread revelation of the Klan's anti-American activities during the past year—including its part in promoting open rioting.

Only a sense of loyalty to the phrase "un-American activities" keeps many Congressmen (who evidently refused to learn) from joining the rapidly growing group which is convinced that the Dies Committee has outlived whatever usefulness it ever had.

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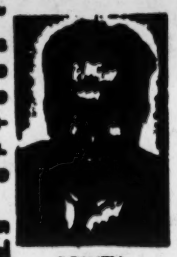
SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, jr



POWELL

THE shocking revelation of the use of the word "nigger" in the books of a New York City high school comes at a very odd time. It is ironic. Ten years ago was the first burning of the books of Hitler's Germany. Only those books were retained in the Nazi school system and libraries which supported the crackpot Teutonic theories. Books that were liberal, scientific, and democratic were relegated to the bonfires.

Here in the City of New York's high school system books are being used which would have Hitler's approval in Nazi Germany. These books not only contain anti-Negro statements, but anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic as well. The tragedy is deepened with the knowledge that there are textbooks in religious schools containing anti-racial statements.

Surely dark days have come upon our democracy. Today's men are fighting to make democracy real, while tomorrow's men and women are being educated to hate. What a tragic paradox! The leadership of our present society fails to realize that democracy will never become a reality until there is a thorough house cleaning right here at home beginning in the hearts of men and women.

It is dangerous for politicians to be allowed to influence education in any way. Today the leaders of education have failed to teach democracy in all its fullness. Some radical change must be made.

Not only have educators failed miserably in teaching democracy but also our citizenry has failed to teach educators the error of their ways.

The National Conference of Christian and Jews has just stated that they have practically wiped out of the American textbooks anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic statements. They admit that the same condition does not hold true as regards anti-Negro statements. They are definitely right in their latter statement, and undeniably wrong in their first. THERE ARE STILL ANTI-SEMITIC AND ANTI-JEWISH STATEMENTS, NOT ONLY IN PUBLIC SCHOOL BUT IN RELIGIOUS TEXTBOOKS. As regards anti-Negro statements, the National Conference of Christians and Jews has done relatively little to even try to correct this situation. This is why religion is so meaningless among white folks. For them it is just a lot of concentrated Sunday noise, reaching its crescendo in so-called Brotherhood month and Race Relations week.

The whole process of making democracy work is stupid. We agitate for legislation guaranteeing fair all people full rights. But at the same time our school system day after day is hammering into the pliable minds of our children the fundamentals upon which Nazism came to power. The time has arrived for politicians to invade the field of education. Education has been on trial long enough and failed miserably. It can be no worse and do no more harm under the politician who, at least, will see that his constituency is considered in the teaching process. Education has perverted its freedom into a license to teach bigotry. The time has arrived to take that license away from education and restore freedom of understanding and appreciation to the people. This will be done even if a legislative inquiry is needed.

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Philadelphia Newspaper Drops Racial Labelling for Stories

PHILADELPHIA—Another great institution recognized the dignity of the Negro as a human being no better and no worse than his fellows as *The Philadelphia Daily News*, leading pictorial paper here, announces a policy of omitting racial designations in news stories save when necessary.

This heartening liberal move on the part of the *News* came about as the result of a quiet but effective one-man protest campaign conducted by the brilliant attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, who attending a luncheon at which a *News* representative was present, voiced his sentiments to the latter.

Word reached Lee Ellmaker, publisher of the *News*, who on the following day called a conference with the editor-in-chief, the executives and entire staff and laid down this law as policy to be observed in the future:

"In common justice it is only fair that race, nationality or religion should not be used in the identification of any person in the news—save where there is a specific reason for additional data. For instance, mention of the fact that the late Dr. Carver was a Negro added to his honor—or the fact that the central figure in the famous Connecticut abduction case of a few years ago was a Negro house-boy was essential to the story.

"Under ordinary conditions, however, it is unnecessary to identify a person injured in an accident, burned in a fire, arrested in a robbery or figuring in other routine news.

"It is impossible to lay down any iron-clad rule, but a good policy to follow is to use the word Negro only under circumstances which would call for identification terms of "white," "Chinaman," "Indian," "Protestant," "Catholic," "Jew," etc.

PM, New York's famous liberal tabloid, recently adopted a like policy.

(SENTENCE EDITORIAL: *New York and other daily newspapers please copy.*—SWG.)

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Civic Leaders Deplore Loss of Wm. Lloyd Imes as NY Leader

By WITTIE ANNA HUGHES

A valedictory service and dinner, honoring Dr. Wm. Lloyd Imes, departing pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, will be held in the main auditorium of the church, 141 st and St. Nicholas ave, Friday evening, March 5 at 8 o'clock. Officials and members of the church look forward to greeting the multitudes of friends and co-workers Dr. Imes has acquired during the 17 years of service as pastor, educator, social and civic worker throughout New York and vicinities.

The valedictory service and dinner comes just prior to Dr. Imes' departure for Knoxville, Tenn. where he will assume responsibilities as president of Knoxville College.

DR. WILLIAM L. IMES

ST. JAMES MAKES PROGRESS

In September, Dr. Imes came to the pastorate of St. James Church, when the congregation was small and in need of strong leadership. Shortly thereafter the membership increased so rapidly that a larger edifice had to be secured. In June 1927 the church building of St. Nicholas and 141 st. was obtained through the cooperation of the Church Extension Committee.

Wm. A. Cornelius and Walter L. Blair, officials of St. James Church, has said for their co-workers that "All during Dr. Imes' pastorate of St. James Church, he has been actively engaged in every worthy project which had as its objective, the general improvement of his people. No minister of the Gospel has given more of his time, energy, and ability in winning a better place for our racial group than Dr. Imes. This he did without impairing in any way the dignity of his spiritual station, winning souls for the Kingdom of God."

As *PV's* religious editor interviewed associates of Dr. Imes relative to his going, words of praise for the departing prelate were too many to enumerate, but we reserve a few for quotation.

Dr. Theodore Fiske Savage, executive secretary, *The Presbytery of New York*: "New York City is about to lose one of its outstanding leaders. Dr. Wm. Lloyd Imes has built up his present parish to a place of commanding leadership in the denomination of which it is a part, and he has made it a force for all good causes in Harlem and in wider fields. Bishop been concerned not only with preaching the Gospel, but with putting it into action in matters of social betterment, community organization, and interracial good-will. His influence has been very great outside of Harlem, as well as among his neighbors."

Henry C. Kept, executive director of Harlem Branch Young Men's Christian Association: "One of Dr. Imes most significant contributions has been the leadership that he has given to the organizing and carrying through of the religious work program of Harlem Branch YMCA over a period of years. And in addition to that, he has been speaker on numerous forums and conferences where his leadership has been invaluable."

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary: "Dr. Imes is one of the most distinguished graduates of Union Theological Seminary, and one of the most able ministers of the Presbytery of New York. His former instructors have watched with admiration the fine service which he has rendered as pastor and as a leader in the community. We regret his leaving New York, and congratulate the institution which has secured him for its president. He has been a director of this seminary, and we sincerely trust that he will be able to continue as a member of the board, and attend, when he can, from his new home."

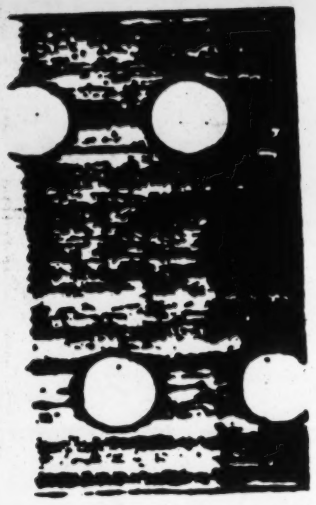
Rev. Horace S. Hill, director, Harlem Community Training School For Religious Education and the Baptist Educational Center: "Dr. Imes has been one of the most popular teachers in the Harlem Community Training School. His 18 years of service has definitely indicated that he is bigger than the Harlem Community Training School, bigger than the St. James Church pastorate, bigger than the community in which he lives—he is a citizen of the world.

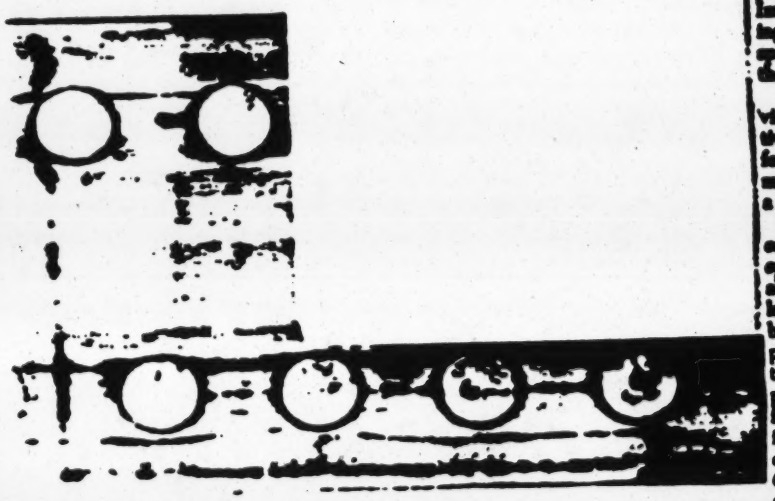
For several years he has served as instructor in the Baptist Educational Center—a school for the religious training of ministers. His going to Knoxville will be Harlem's loss, but he will make a valuable contribution to the lives of students of Knoxville College."

OTHER SERVICES RENDERED

Aside from the volume of service rendered by Dr. Imes in organizations mentioned above, he is also co-chairman with Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr, of the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment; a member of the board of trustees of the NAACP, and a member of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Imes is also a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and May of 1948 was elected to the board of Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. He is noted as an author and is editor and publisher of many books on the progress of the Negro. ....





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McNutt Walks Out on FEPC's Crucial Meet in Washington

WASHINGTON—Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt, conferring with some 20 or more leaders of organizations and movements here Friday, Feb. 19, heard a solid barrage of arguments against any weakening of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices. The conference, from which even the press was barred, was held to discuss the "future of the FEPC." Definite outcome of the meeting has not been announced.

McNutt himself did not remain thruout the session. After opening the conference and presiding for a while, the manpower czar left, his deputy, Fowler Harper, taking over the chair. Harper, Charlotte Carr and Attorney General Francis Biddle, representing government, listened to the rest of the arguments, offered the promise that they would be given consideration.

Organizational representatives attending the session were from groups which had protested the sudden cancellation, Jan. 9, of the scheduled FEPC hearings on railroad employment racial discrimination. One after another, these speakers urged

- immediate re-scheduling of the cancelled hearings;
- restoring FEPC to its independent status under the White House and removing it from the War Manpower Commission (WMC);
- giving the FEPC sanctions in the form, not only of public hearings but of money penalties and liquidated damages;
- keeping in service the members of the present committee who have not resigned.

The entire group emphatically opposed establishment of a paid committee such as has been suggested on occasions by government spokesmen.

EDITORIAL

Barring of the press from meetings usually results in distorted reports in newspapers because the papers get only second-hand versions of what went on. PV has already been informed from one source that Paul McNutt actually stayed in the FEPC discussion conference about 20 minutes, then left his deputy, Harper, to listen, promise, but make no commitments. From another source, we understand McNutt stayed some two hours—but made no commitments nevertheless. We don't think that those who realize the importance of continuing an unhampered FEPC had better let down their campaign yet —STR.

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Army Pampers Dixie Jimcro At Expense Of Negro Soldiers

NTS

"We asked him if the laws of the state were of such importance as to overshadow the ideals of victory. He evaded the question until it was restated, and then implied that the state comes first when it comes to segregation and that the nation was secondary."

This is not a quote from the Civil War era. It is an excerpt from a letter written to PV by a Negro soldier stationed at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and tells of the attitude of a white southern college official who explained to a group of our soldiers why they were not to be included in the classes to take night extension courses offered at the camp in cooperation with the General Extension Division of Louisiana State University and Louisiana college.

On Jan. 20, the soldier states, there was posted a circular directed to "all enlisted personnel of Camp Claiborne, Louisiana." It was titled "Educational" and made announcement of the proposed classes in Spanish, the Psychology of Leadership, and of War Service.

NOT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

A group of Negro soldiers attended an organization meeting for the classes held Feb. 1, after their company commander had informed them he could see no reason why Negroes would be excluded, saying the courses were sponsored in conjunction with an army camp, and advised them to attend the meeting.

When they arrived, the Public Relations officer and a Dr. B. M. Smith of LSU, stated:

"Boys, this is going to be somewhat embarrassing for us, but we will have to inform you that full provisions have not been made for you. . . ."

When the soldiers protested, they were told provisions would be made for them at a camp under the auspices of Southern University (Negro). The boys said such arrangements would not be satisfactory because of the fact Southern did not have the facilities with which to teach technical war subjects, and they inquired whether or not it was fully realized what importance such courses might play in future victory or defeat of this country.

RACE SECONDARY NOW

Another excerpt from the letter reads: "We emphasized that these courses would equip us to fight the common enemy with greater dexterity and proficiency, and that we could settle our relatively small grievances of race discrimination at a later and more universally convenient date."

The college official insisted that "the policies and laws of this state were so designed as to prohibit our being a member of this class."

NEGRO GIVE TO 'KEEP PEACE'

Dixie race prejudice is so deeply ingrained that the Army, at the risk of discouraging and making more bitter the demands of loyal Negro soldiers, continues to appease with Southern prejudices even with American girls who they deeper and deeper into the war with each passing day. At the 320 Aviation Squadron, AAF Flexible Gunnery School, at Fort Myers, Fla., there is a bulletin stating service men, both Negro and white, on "Adjustment of Personnel On Local Customs, Laws and Customs." It is a clear, concise formula for following the jimcro laws of Florida.

Item 1 reads: "It is the policy of this Command that all personnel will respect and adhere to all local customs, laws and ordinances. It is probable that many of the officers and soldiers at this Post are or will be from PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THERE ARE NO SEGREGATION LAWS SIMILAR TO THOSE ENFORCED IN THIS AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES."

Item 5: . . . "These instructions will be repeated by officers to all of their personnel at appropriate intervals to insure that every soldier, both white and colored, clearly understands and abides by these laws and customs. The Army did not establish these customs, but it must recognize their existence. Conformance with them will keep soldiers out of trouble and avoid friction with local civilian people. The Army demands respect for the uniform that every soldier wears, but it is mandatory that every soldier act in a manner befitting a soldier and thus earn this respect."

If the Army demands respect for the uniform every soldier wears, it rightfully should demand respect for the uniform worn by a Negro soldier. In southern towns, our soldiers are hounded, beaten and humiliated by white civilians.

SAME IN WORLD WAR I

In James Weldon Johnson's Black Manhattan are accounts of the jimcro and discrimination suffered by Negro soldiers in World War I—the war was to make the world safe for democracy. The democracy that is once more impugned by the very forces making up the backbone of the South's jimcro structure—race hate.

"There were some disgusting happenings at home after our entry into the war. From the other side came things far from being glad. There came back reports of the practices of discrimination and 'Jim Crowism' against Negro soldiers; of the efforts to belittle and discredit their fighting abilities; of the constant endeavor at every turn on the part of many of the white American troops to create a prejudice against them WHERE NONE HAD EXISTED. By one means or another, copies of the order issued Social Service Officers, by Black American Troops found their way from France into the United States. This order, issued at the instance of American authorities and through the French military authorities, was for the instruction of French officers in dealing with American Negro troops.

"It deprecated any intimacy between French officers and black officers. Specifically it said: 'We may be courteous and amiable with these but, but we cannot deal with them on the same plane as with the white American officers WITHOUT DEEPLY WOUNDING THE LATTER. We must not eat with them, must not shake hands or pretend to talk or meet with them outside of the requirements of the military service.'"—NELL DODSON.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

CONTAINED
7/9/85 BY SP3 Clipeale
SP6 Clipeale 9/18/87
230-27

A Vital War Necessity: Abolition of Poll Tax

WASHINGTON—A call to a national conference to abolish the poll tax to be held here March 9 and 10 was issued by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Expressions of support for the Conference have been received from hundreds of organizations thruout the country. Speakers to appear are A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative representative; Walter White of NAACP; Viena Johnson, secretary, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association; Russel Saville, legislative representative, Townsend Plan, and Congressman Baldwin, sponsor of an anti-poll tax bill, H. R. 987, which has received the support of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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100-L.2 30-27

Memo To Boys On Bataan:

Quota Full for Negro Nurses As Army Pleads Dire 'Need'

The United States Army Nursing Corps is in urgent need of nurses for the armed services—just as the Army Air Corps is in need of flyers to man its planes. But just as Negro flyers are "grounded," Negro nurses are allowed to save lives—only when they're Negro lives.

Following is an excerpt from a letter received from the War Department by a Negro registered nurse who has successfully passed all requirements, but still cannot be of service to her country:

"My dear Miss————:

This is in reply to your letter of ————. Colored nurses are assigned to care for colored troops. At present the quota is full. . . . Your interest in the Army Nurse Corps is greatly appreciated, and we regret being unable to admit you at this time. However, your name is on file, and should the need arise for additional colored nurses, you will be considered with others for assignment. . . . .

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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Negro Congress Plans For Victory Campaigns

The national executive board of the National Negro Congress (NNC) convened in an all-day emergency meeting, Sunday, Feb. 21 at the 135 st YMCA. Seventy-five Negro and white leaders attended the sessions including board members from Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, New York City and Brooklyn.

Dr. Max Yergan, president of NNC presided both the morning and afternoon sessions.

The new national executive secretary, Edward E. Strong, outlined plans for the role the Congress will play in mobilizing the Negro people for victory and full citizenship rights.

He outlined the three major campaigns of the Congress for 1943. NNC will work for abolition of the poll tax; for the institution of fair employment practices and complete utilization of Negro men and woman power; and for democratization of stage, screen and radio in order to ensnare adequate presentation of the Negro through these media.

MOVIES ARE IMPORTANT

Immediately after Strong's speech, a Negro sergeant who formerly worked with the Congress, pointed out the importance of the cultural campaign. He said that the movies which are seen by Negro soldiers help to keep their morale at a low point.

The keynote of Strong's speech was the need for unity of the Negro people with organized labor and other progressive forces.

Attorney Hope Stevens, a national board member and former president of the Manhattan Council outlined NNC's legislative program. Attorney Stevens was named legal counsel for the organization —which automatically makes him a member of the national staff.

During the afternoon session, Thelma Dale, new national administrative secretary made her maiden speech in which she reported on organizational problems of the Council. She also presented a $24,-000budget for 1943 and plans for developing local councils throughout the country.

SCHEDULE REGIONALS

Goldie Ervin Watson, Philadelphia Board member submitted her report in the afternoon. The report called for the holding of three regional Victory conferences on problems of the Negro people and the War. The first of these conferences will be held in NYC, April 11-12. The others will be in Detroit (one month later) and in San Fancisco in June.

Board members present were: Dr. Max Yergan, Edward E. Strong, and Thelma Dale; Goldie Ervin Watson of Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Hunton and Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson from Washington, DC; William L. Harrison and Dr. J. S. R. Bourne from Boston; Vera Carter, proxy for Lebron Simmons from Detroit; and from NYC: Attorney Hope Stevens; E. Smith, proxy for Ferdinand Smith; Ben J. Davis, jr, proxy for James W. Ford; Dorothy K. Funn, proxy for Charles Collins, and from Birmingham, Louis Burnham.

Visitors included Shelton Tappes from Detroit, secretary-treasurer of Local 600 UAW, CIO, the largest local in the world; Estelle Massey Riddle and Marian Smith Williams, Edmonia Grant, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Elmer Armstead, Postal Alliance; Milton Kemnitz, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; E. V. Anderson, District 4 UE, Radio and Machine Workers; Rubbie Riddick, Tidewater Council CAPAWA, CIO; Jewell Mazique organizer Cafeteria Workers CIO, Washington, DC.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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New-Era? Speakers Couple George, Reds

At the George Washington Birthday celebration at the Commodore Hotel, Monday night, some rather amazing things happened. A lot of important people were present, and the speakers fairly blazed eminence. United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah), and a major general compared George Washington with the Soviet army.

Others who spoke included Captain Sergi N. Kournakoff, author of Russia's Fighting Forces; Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, who commended the Soviet Leadership for its foresight as well as its courage; Rear Admiral Mikhail I. Akulin of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets; Major Pavel I. Barayev of the Soviet mechanized and motorized forces; Captain Pavel N. Apsayev of the Soviet Red Air Force; Major General Chu Shih-ming, Chinese military authority; and Colonel R. L. Benson of Britain.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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100-351-230

Gandhi Sympathy Strikers Face Imprisonment, Death

The spirit of sacrifice displayed by Mohandas Gandhi, spiritual leader of India's oppressed millions, in his thirteenth day of protest fast, has brought to his support ardent disciples, a group of whom are picketing the British Embassy in Washington and engaging in an eight-day fast. Another Gandhi believer, inmate of a public service camp in New Hampshire, pledged himself to a sympathetic fast of twenty-one days.

British Embassy pickets were two American ministers, missionaries to India, who have for a long time been aligned with the fight for Indian independence. They are the Rev. Ralph Templin and Dr. J. Holmes Smith, who spent sixteen and nine years respectively in educational work in India and made the acquaintance of Gandhi, Nehru and other Nationalist leaders. They faced the possibility of a sixty-day sentence for their protest action.

Dr. Smith was among the New Yorkers who were fined $25 each for an attempted picket of the British Consulate in New York last January 26. He is leader of the cooperative fellowship, The Harlem Ashram. The Rev. Templin is director of the School of Living near Suffern, New York.

From the Civilian Public Service Camp No. 32, West Campton, N. H., Corbett Bishop dispatched an announcement to *PV* that he is undergoing a sympathetic fast along with Gandhi.

"I join the Great Struggle for Freedom, expressing it by way of a total fast, taking water only," Bishop wrote. "If Mr. Gandhi's terms are met, I shall drop my fast. Otherwise, in sympathy with his fast, which is not unto death, I shall fast for twenty-one days."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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96-Bu/[illegible] 9/8/87

Negroes After War:

PV, Star-News Men To Speak Sunday

The Association for the Union of Colored People 235(Seventh ave., will sponsor a public meeting at the Renaissance Casino, Feb. 28, at 3 pm.

Guest speakers will be Harold C Burton, candidat for assembly in 1942; S. W. Garlington, City editor of *PV;* Julius J. Adams, associate editor of Amsterdam *Star-News,* and Ashton L. Sewell, chairman and founder of AUCP.

The musical program will include Pearl D. Hinds, soprano; George Bycroft Farnum, baritone, and George Williams Stevens, tenor.

The Association will have as its forum discussion subject: *Negroes—After The War.*

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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Radio Program to High-Light Job Campaign of Urban League

Outstanding men and women of the entertainment world and public life, both Negro and white, will appear on radio programs during the week of March 14-21 to aid the National Urban League's job drive to secure increased employment opportunities for Negro workers. This eleventh Vocational Opportunity Campaign of the League will direct public attention to the role of *Brown American Womanpower* in helping to win the war, and will seek opportunities for Negro workers to use their skills and abilities in the nation's all-out victory effort.

NETWORKS TO AID

Included among the well-known persons who will lend their talents to this effort are Paul Muni, stage and screen actor; Miss Fredi Washington, star of stage and screen; Herbert Agar, President of Freedom House; Miss Mercedes Gilbert, actress; Dean Dixon, composer and conducter; Canada Lee, radio and stage actor; Miss Edna Mae Harris, actress of radio and screen; Justice Hubert T. Delany; Justice Jane Bolin, and the Eva Jessye Choir.

Radio programs on all of the leading networks have been arranged thru the cooperation of the broadcasting companies, the American Federation of Musicians, and the American Federation of Radio Artists.

In commenting on the week's programs, Miss Ann Tanneyhill, secretary of the League's Bureau of Guidance and Placement, who is in charge of the Campaign said:

TO EXPRESS DEMANDS

"We shall dramatize not only the important contributions Negroes have made, and are making to the building of America and to the defense of democracy, but we shall also present the Negro's demands for equality of employment opportunity."

In addition to an hour-long program over the Columbia Broadcasting System Network on Saturday afternoon, March 20, from 2:30 to 3:30pm, the League will broadcast programs over the Blue Network, the Interstate Broadcasting Company, the Municipal Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Network. A schedule of all programs will be released by the League during the week of March 7.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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SPB-Bureau 9/8/87

Child Care Bill Supported by CCYC

The Harlem Division of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime is actively supporting Assemblyman Hulan Jack's bill for expanded child care services.

The committee is conducting a post card campaign to arouse the attention of Harlem to the need for additional child care centers; and to urge Harlemites to support Jack's legislation which will help to solve the problem.

The bill is now in the Ways and Means Committee. Pressure is needed to get support for it and to get it out of committee.

The most effective way in which individuals can help is to wire or write immediately to: Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to support this bill; and to Abbot Low Moffat, Assembl Chambers, Albany, NY, to suppor the bill and to bring it out of com mittee.

The next meeting of the Harlem Division of the CCYCW will be held Wednesday, Feb. 24 at 8:30 pm, at the 135th st YMCA. All organizations are urged to send representatives.

The delegate who went to Albany, Monday, Feb 15, will report on the hearing on the state budget.

Madeline Johnson is vice chairman of the Harlem Division of the committee.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 27, 1943

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India Looks To President Roosevelt For Leadership

GANDHI's fast is a challenge not only to the British Empire, but to the conscience of the American people. The people of India, and for that matter the people of the world, long ago turned their backs on the British Empire for leadership and guidance. The most decent citizens of the earth, dedicated to the great objectives of this conflict, and with the slightest measure of self-respect refuse to follow the leadership of Winston Churchill. He knifed the *Atlantic Charter* in the back before the ink had scarcely dried. He threw the *Four Freedoms* to the four winds with the most out-and-out statement in favor of colonialism made during the past ten years. In the midst of a world fight for freedom he has erected even higher walls of nationalism, racism, imperialism, and colonialism around the British Empire.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA AND OF THE WORLD TODAY ARE LOOKING TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR LEADERSHIP!

Dangerous things can happen in the East. The story of India and China has yet to be told after this war to the American people. Herbert Matthews writing from India, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek speaking of China merely hint at the grave problems that face these people. The eight hundred million people of China and India form one-third of the world. If Gandhi's fast ends in tragedy incidents might be provoked which will hurl hundreds of millions of people into the hands of the Axis. The English people are conscious of this, but English leadership is not, or does not care. The plain facts are that the days of Kipling's order "down under" have passed. This is what English leadership wants to prevent. This is what America must not allow.

THE MAN ON AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE IS MOHANDAS K. GANDHI.

The way the American reacts to the fast of Gandhi and the fight for Independence of the Indian people will mark whether the war in the East will be prolonged or shortened.

Today we are face to face with this simple, but momentous decision:

EITHER MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK NOW AND, THEREBY, WIN A QUICK WAR AND A PERMANENT PEACE, OR CONTINUE ALONG OUR STUMBLING HALF-HEARTED WAY AND HAVE A LONG WAR AND A TEMPORARY PEACE.

There are no two ways out of this dilemma. There is but one way:

- The fast of Gandhi must immediately cease.
- This can be accomplished only by the liberation of the Indian people.
- The only promise that they will accept will be a promise made by the United States of America.

Abraham Lincoln was the Great Emancipator within the confines of of our national boundaries. Franklin D. Roosevelt has the unparalleled opportunity to go down in the pages of history as the World Emancipator of all people.

We Cannot Be Bought — EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE — We Will Not Be Sold

People's Voice
Feb. 27, 1943

Georgia Is Number One On 1943's 'Lynch' Parade; Victim Stole Tire

ALBANY, Ga.—Robert Hall, young mechanic of Newton, Ga., near here, became Number One on the 1943 Lynch Parade when he was beaten to death by police on Jan. 29, it was revealed this week. The mob murder swung the Peach State back into the lynch column after a two years' lapse. Hall met his death after being arrested, forced from his bed and taken from his home on a police warrant charging him with theft of an auto tire.

Last Friday, a week after Hall's death, proof that the police warrant was a fake was unearthed. John C. Dorn, owner of the truck from which the tire was allegedly stolen, revealed that there had been no such theft. His brother, George C. Dorn, corroborating the statement, joined in the denial that either of them had signed a police warrant.

Hall was buried Wednesday, Feb. 3, in his home town. His brother, Pvt. Howard Hall, on leave from camp, the victim's wife, child, father, mother, three sisters and three other brothers, survive.

The body was badly mutilated, bore 21 abrasions, contusions and deep cuts. The back of the head was so badly beaten it was described as "soft as a ripe tomato."

Hall met his death in a hospital here early in the morning of Jan. 30. He had been rushed here by ambulance responding to a call from Newton. The call, reported to have been sent by Sheriff Claude Screws of Baker county, is said to have been received by employees of a local funeral home. The original message is related as having urged that an ambulance come and "get a nigger I had to beat up."

On arrival at the hospital, Hall's body, in addition to the conditions described above, was said to have been covered with dirt as if he had been dragged some distance behind a car. His clothes were ripped to shreds.

Ambulance attendants who picked up the victim at the Baker County jail said he was in that condition when they got him. The jailer, they said, told them Hall had been brought there like that, had not been touched since arriving there.

Hall was placed under arrest in the middle of the night at his home by Sheriff Screws and Policeman Frank Jones.

Several white Baker county residents for whom Hall had done work regularly, revealed that Sheriff Screws had shown anger toward the mechanic when the latter appeared before the grand jury recently to recover a pistol removed from the pocket of his car by the sheriff.

No charges in connection with the incident have been preferred as yet. Sheriff Screws, however, was absent from duty for several days after the incident.

When he returned last Wednesday, Feb. 3, reports were spread that he is under the care of a physician. He is suffering, the reports said, from a "nervous breakdown."

EDITORIAL

The lynching of Robert Hall—and all evidence indicates that it can be little else—would probably not have taken place if the anti-lynch bill had passed. The bill would have made the law officers responsible for Hall's safety.

The revealed circumstances of this tragedy, however, leave little if any problem in fixing guilt. The identity of the "mob" in this mob murder is pretty clearly established.

This time, for the murderers, there can be no "safety in numbers." Let's hope there won't be any safety in Southern "tradition."—STB.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
February 13, 1943

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EHW: [redacted] b7c

March 13, 1943

[redacted] b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH [redacted] b7c

RE: "PEOPLE'S VOICE"
NEW YORK CITY

[redacted] b2 b7c

Negro newspaper "People's Voice," which is published in the Harlem section of New York City.

This information is being submitted for incorporation in the file of the captioned newspaper. It is pointed out that information has been received recently that [redacted] b7c b7D

Respectfully,

E. H. W

E. H. Winterrowd

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

34 MAR 22 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

[redacted]
100-42733

b7c

March 13, 1943

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SP6-B/mde 9/1987

Director, FBI

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE,
Negro Weekly Newspaper
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are clippings taken from the PEOPLE'S VOICE, negro weekly newspaper, New York City, issued under the date March 6, 1943.

Similar clippings have been retained by this office.

[redacted] b7c

1 ENCLO. 1

[redacted] b7c

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
Special Agent in Charge

b7c [redacted]

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-512 30-29
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1 MAR 16 1943
b7c [redacted]

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60 MAR 31 1943

Gandhi—Freedom's Martyr

(AN EDITORIAL)

As PV goes to press Mohandas Gandhi is reported in very serious condition from his voluntary 21 day fast. Despite expressed beliefs in certain US circles that we in America have no more right to interfere between Great Britain and India than the Britons have to interfere in the US Negro problem, PV feels that the significance of Gandhi's fast is worldwide. With the millions of native Indians who are praying for the life of their leader, all minority groups should join. And our prayers should be not only for Gandhi, but for the misguided powers who are part of the United Nations but are unwilling to grant within their own domains, freedom to those people who must be an integral part of the democratic front.

—STB

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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SP6 Rpt/Jude 9/8/87

ENCLOSURE

Whites Quit When Negroes Are Promoted

LOS ANGELES—Determined to fight back in order to maintain their gains in furthering the war effort, prominent leaders assembled at People's Independent church to map plans on the latest development in the LA railway walkout of 80 white employees who succeeded in tying up the works until the Negroes upgraded were demoted.

Rev. Clayton D. Russell, chairman of the Negro Victory Committee, presented the problem and reported that Negro conductors were told not to start work but that the company would continue to pay them.

Speedy conferences with both company and union ended in buck-passing, each saying that nothing could be done without hampering the war effort.

A visit to Army and Navy officials was met with "We were told that nothing can be done."

"STOOGES" AGITATE

It was alleged that the company had planted stooges to agitate white employees with the admonition that Negroes would soon get their jobs.

"We are being challenged tonight more than we have ever been challenged," declared Rev. Russell. "The time for individualism is at an end. Our very liberties on the Coast are at stake. Eighty men can tie up the works. Yet, 80,000 Negroes in our community are affected.

Discussion of the LA railway situation was terminated with the setting up of a committee to file complaint with Bert Harnish of the War Manpower Commission (WMC). The committee included Atty. Thomas L. Griffith of the NAACP, Troy Black, S. P. Johnson, as well as representatives of the Boilermakers Auxiliary and of the press.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

The eyes of the world

are "ON AFRICA"

PV's MAX YERGAN

will keep you well informed
weekly — starting March 13

LABOR . . .

. . . is needed to win the war
. . . must influence the peace
. . . has the job of rebuilding the world

Keep

"ABREAST OF LABOR"

with FERDINAND SMITH

weekly in PV—starting Mar. 20

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

CRISPUS ATTUCKS was a tough guy. Make no mistake about it. The First Martyr of the American Revolution was no slaxy. He stood about 6 foot 3 and weighed 215 pounds. From the time he purchased his freedom until the Redcoats killed him, he lived a joyous, bubbling over life. He was thoroughly American in every sense of the word as it was then used. He loved nothing better than a good tavern brawl with no holds barred and the knuckles bared. Before he rang history's bell and retired from the scene his favorite occupation was heaving paving blocks at British soldiers.

On the afternoon of March 5, 1770 the citizens of Boston sensed that they were treading on a volcano. There had been many disorders and street riots all during that week. Crispus Attucks and some of his friends had made up their minds that they were not going to stomach any longer the arrogance of the British Imperialistic troops. A strange company was gathered together that afternoon: Irish, Scots, English—all led by the former slave, Crispus Attucks. As they emerged and walked down King Street they met a detachment of the hated Redcoats. Crispus Attucks yelled, "This is the nest! Strike at the root!" and the paving blocks began to fly.

A British soldier named Montgomery leveled his flint musket and fired the shot that started the war of Independence that resulted on July 4, 1776 with "One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Crispus Attucks fell mortally wounded, First Martyr of the American Revolution.

It is altogether fitting and proper that this martyr too long ignored, and the incident of the Boston Massacre, now be taught to Democracy's children.

In response to a resolution of mine The Council of the City of New York unanimously set aside Friday, March 5, as Crispus Attucks Day. On that night a community celebration will take place. It is altogether fitting that groups, white and colored, everywhere so observe that evening. It marks the first time that the City of New York has named a day after a Negro. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History should be congratulated for initiating this project. It comes at a very fitting time. Democracy's children are passing through a crisis from which will emerge real Democracy or true American Fascism. One of the signs of the times was the acceptance by the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the invitation to attend the special Crispus Attucks Services.

Democracy is marching on. Setbacks are only temporary. Defeats can not last. Crispus Attucks set in motion a "wheel in a wheel" that can be slowed up, now and then, but can never be stopped until there is full Democracy for all people.

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

Demand Release of Imprisoned International Brigade Heroes

Patriotic Negro and white Americans will gather in Manhattan Center, Thursday night, March 4, to urge the freedom of thousands of anti-fascist heroes now in North African concentration camps, heroes of many races and climes who spearheaded the challenge to the threat of a hitler-dominated world that has since grown into a global conflict.

Among those who will speak in behalf of the imprisoned men, and who will demand their release now that the Free French and the Allies are in command in North Africa, will be Pierre Cot, former air minister of the French republic; Rev. Eliot Watt, Earl Browder and Adam Clayton Powell, jr.

The International Brigade that went to the aid of the Spanish Republic was made up of anti-fascists from all over the world. There were Germans from concentration camps; japanese who resisted their country's brand of military aggression; Ethiopians who sought revenge for their comrades gassed at the hands of Mussolini; white workers from Georgia and Alabama, and Negroes from Florida, Texas and New York.

BRIGADE WAS MAGNIFICENT

The International Brigade was perhaps the most epic organization of this period, the period that marked the beginning of a peoples revolt after the "China incident" and the Ethiopian invasion. All were volunteers, none were sent by governments. On the contrary, many joined in spite of their governments and paid the penalty of expatriation. Some Americans lost their citizenships and were prohibited from returning to the country for a long time, but are now recognized as heroes of the struggle against fascism.

Several hundred American Negroes were soldiers in the I.B. after all Americans were organized into the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. From the beginning it was the policy that each national group was organized in the name of some national liberator such as the Garibaldi battalion of Italians and the MacKenzie battalion of Irish.

NEGROES FIGHT EQUALLY

For the first time, Negroes fought side by side with full equality, not only with foreign volunteers but with white boys from the South, and they advanced to commanding positions.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Richmond Domestics Organizing Forces

RICHMOND, Va. – Domestic workers in Richmond, who are dissatisfied with the low pay and poor working conditions of their group, are meeting each Thursday night under the sponsorship of Horace W. Gillison, jr. with a view to uniting their forces thru organization for group protection.

At the first meeting Feb. 11 an organization was formed and officers elected with Gillison as president. The organization is called The Richmond Domestic Workers' Union.

In a letter to workers Gillison points out certain salary aims such as "no less than $23 a week with one whole Sunday off a month and Sunday afternoons for full time experienced women workers. $7 a week for part-time workers and 35 cents an hour for day work."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

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Willow Lodge Housing Project In Detroit Bars Negro Tenants

DETROIT, Mich.—hitlerism reared its ugly head here a fortnight ago and its brazen jimcro appearance disturbed this defense metropolis to a boiling point not witnessed since race riots seethed around the Sojourner Truth Housing project about a year ago. This time, another housing project has displayed the "No Negro Wanted" sign.

Recently the Detroit offices of the Federal Public Housing Authority, a representative group of interested citizens of both races, were informed that no Negro war workers would be housed in the new 3000 unit Willow Lodge war housing project. It is located near the Ford Motor Company's huge Willow Run plant.

JIMCRO PROJECT BREWING

Applications from Negro war workers will be turned down, according to all available info. It has been indicated that a project may be built somewhere, some time in the future, "for the special use of those war workers who did not have the grace to be born white."

The NAACP asked this week that applications of Negroes be accepted, without discrimination or segregation, to federal housing projects because it is apparent that the South is dictating the policy in northern areas.

In response to an earlier communication from the NAACP, Commissioner Herbert Emmerlich of FHA at Washington asserted that occupancy plans are determined by local housing authorities and in the absence of such authority by the Federal Agency, based on occupancy patterns of the vicinity.

At the Willow Run project there are no occupancy patterns because before the establishment of the plant and the housing project it was unoccupied.

DESIRED EXAMPLES

The United Auto Workers, CIO, church and civic groups favored a bi-racial occupancy patterned after the employment pattern. There are 24 mixed projects in the US located in Connecticut, NY, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Washington and California.

The NAACP has issued a statement pointing out that the present FHA order is in opposition to the recommendation of local groups and was done "in order to satisfy the loud chauvinistic rantings of Congressman Joe Starnes of Alabama and others who would foist on Michigan the jimcro policies of the South."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

NAACP Committee Plans Peace Conference Aims

The NAACP board of directors authorized last week the appointment of a small committee to work upon the selection and recommendation of personnel for a committee which will place before the Peace Conference the case of the Negro and colored peoples of the world.

The committee which will work on the selection of the Peace Conference Committee includes: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman; Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, William H. Hastie and Walter White.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Anti-Poll Tax Forces Must Join for Kayo

As hundreds of labor, civic and political organizations, both North and South, are rallying for the passage of an anti-poll tax bill as a vital war necessity, a PV survey finds five bills have been introduced in this session of Congress to this end. It finds these bills variously supported by important organizations and sees a need for a coalition in the name of unity.

The only way to bring any one of these bills out of the judiciary committee to the floor of the House for a vote, is through a discharge petition signed by 218 Congressmen. Good strategy indicates the best method in getting these needed signatures is by pressure from the Congressmens' constituents back home. To let loose this force will require the greatest unity of all organizations and individuals who seek the abolition of the poll tax.

• • •

INTRODUCED BY FIVE

These five bills introduced to give 10,000,000 Negro and white Americans the right to vote in the South have been introduced by Congressmen Marcantonio, Baldwin, Cavagna, Bender and Magnuson.

Steps toward such a move to attain the maximum unity needed, might well be taken at the National Conference to Abolish the Poll Tax called for March 9 and 10 in Washington.

Expressions of support for the conference have come from hundreds of organizations thruout the country; speakers to appear are Walter White, NAACP; A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Nathan Cowan, CIO; Vivian Johnson, Minnesota Farm-Labor Association; Russell Saville, Townsend Plan, and Congressman Baldwin.

The call to Conference ran as follows:

"Our country is today engaged in a war between a free and a slave world, a war in which the prerequisite for victory is that we move forward NOW to full freedom for the common man. If we are to win, we must grant to every citizen the rights inherent in democracy. Today in America six million white, and four million Negro citizens in eighteen states are deprived of the right to vote by the requirement of the poll tax, a requirement which disfranchises them solely because of their poverty."

• • •

IMPERATIVE WAR NECESSITY

It will re-assert America's abiding faith in the principles of democracy, and release the unbounded enthusiasm of our people in active support of the prosecution of the war. Also: ● it will release 10,000,000 second-class citizens from political peonage; ● it will give proof to the colonial peoples thruout the world that America is applying the principles of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter; ● it will destroy the chief bulwarks of the Bourbon South, the handful who hold power in the poll-tax system; ● it will shatter the spearhead of the reactionary drive against labor, led by poll taxers such as Dies, Smith, Cox, Hobbs and Vinson; ● it will smash the grip of poll-taxers over congressional committees, which they dominate by seniority.

All organizations not yet on record are invited to send two delegates. Congressman Marcantonio in a powerful speech over NBC Saturday said it was up to the American people to let their congressmen know that they want them to sign the petition to bring the anti-poll tax bill up for a vote.

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March 6, 1943

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INCLOSURE

Mbadiwe Says Peace Failure Is Ignorance

The youths of the post war world must "meet life as an unconditional conquest" before they have an adequate pattern for living, declared Kingsley O. Mbadiwe in a speech at the 7th annual youth conference of the AME Zion church, held here on Washington's birthday.

The speaker, a native of Africa, secretary of the African Student Association and author of *British and Axis Aims in Africa*, now studying the American banking system at Columbia University, has integrated himself into the American culture so well that he understands fully the problems that confront his black brother in the west.

The subject of Mr. Mbadiwe's address: *Pattern for Living in a Post-War World*, which was based around the theme of the New York Conference Youth Council, *A Pattern for Living*. Claimed him as a friend of democracy and peace as he expressed his thoughts stigmatizing the war and money gods. He blamed ignorance as due to a failure of peace, "and the lawmakers seated around the peace table are endowed with this ignorance."

"Democracy," Mbadiwe asserted in his speech, "will become a word that youths are bound to doubt should Gandhi, the sainted Indian leader, die." As one of the principal speakers, the African student of international affairs accused democracy, as now seen, of "suffering from a double personality," and if it is to survive "democracy must exist for all groups, otherwise the black man will remain where he began after the war." He came out squarely for the favor of the youths to dictate the peace in a postwar world.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

I Met Madame Chiang Kai-Shek Today

She is the first lady of the world. No other woman of any nation or race can equal the stature that she has attained. She is a personality that the women of the world must be proud of, and that we of the darker races are proud of.

In mentioning the global leaders today, we must include in the forefront the Generalissimo's wife, Josef Stalin, Mahandas K. Gandhi, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is interesting to note that three of these leaders are non-white. That which makes them great, is not the race to which they belong but the racial philosophy that they believe in and practice.

The three representatives of the darker races have a non-racial philosophy. That which adds greatness to the President of the United States is his viewpoint concerning the "one third of the nation," regardless of race.

Churchill is included in this group not because of his philosophy, but because the British Empire is still powerful enough to guarantee a place for its leaders however inadequate, personally, these leaders may be.

No visiting ruler has surpassed the impression made upon the American people by the Madame of China. In popular acclaim she has only been equaled only once—by the Prince of Wales. She is the epitome of all that is beautiful, and true and good. She is more than charming. She is beautiful. To all of these great talents she brings forth rightness. When the occasion demands she delivers vigorous words with clenched fists.

I will never forget; they will always ring in my heart, those words that she spoke today. "Surely America does not expect to enjoy a victory, the price of which has been paid for by other people."

America has not heeded the red blood of the slaughtered six million people of China. America passed by on the other side when the Chinese Military Mission waited in vain within the shadows of the White House. America turned an undemocratic deaf ear to the pleas of Chiang Kai-shek concerning his people, Indian freedom and the Asiatic Continent. But, surely America cannot let this daughter of the West speak in vain. The Stars and Stripes do not deserve to be flown another moment from the mast of our nation's Capitol if we do not give, regardless of the cost, full aid of all types to the Chinese people NOW.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is the first lady of the world today. Tomorrow, history may record her as the greatest personality that emerged from this valley of the shadow of death.

The Negroes salute you, Madame, as one who represents a people that has needlessly suffered—and so have we.

EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—"We Will Not Be Sold."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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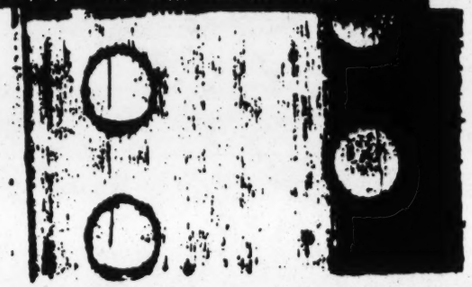

On Eliminating Color Prejudice:

All-Out Effort Gets Underway To Undermine Misinformation

A new organization *"dedicated to the task of eliminating color prejudice thru mass education in tolerance"* came into being a fortnight ago under the title of The Association for Tolerance in America (ATA) with headquarters at 270 Convent ave. Its director is George S. Schuyler, well known author and journalist, and its secretary is Miss Corinne Dean. Art consultants are Elton C. Fax, Brooklyn; Miss Constance Bradley, Chicago, and Miss Louisa E. Jefferson of the city.

SCHUYLER

Schuyler points out that this organization will "supplement and facilitate the work of existing organizations by preparing the way psychologically. Its job will be 'selling' the Negro American to the white masses who have hitherto been neglected by Negro propagandists who concentrated on the enlightened minority of whites."

TO UNDERMINE PREJUDICE

ATA, he continues, "plans thru modern written and pictorial propaganda to try to undermine existing whites misinformation about Negro people and to dispel mass prejudice against them."

The association will use all modern media of propaganda: car and bus cards, newspaper and magazine displays, illustrated pamphlets, billboards and radio.

IN TWENTY-TWO STATES

This new organization has associates in the following states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and in the District of Columbia.

OUTSTANDING MEMBERS

Among the outstanding members of the new group are Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, William Y. Bell, YMCA of Atlanta; Rev. A. L. Boone, Cleveland; Dr. Melville Charlton, Brooklyn; Journalist Frank Marshall Davis, Chicago; Atty Walter A. Gordon, Berkeley, Calif; Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. D. V. Jemison, Selma, Ala; Bishop R. E. Ransom, Wilberforce, O; and Composer William C. Handy and Historian J. A. Rogers of NYC.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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Domingo's Release Is Major Victory

W. A. Domingo, president and founder of the West Indies National Council, who has been imprisoned the past 20 months in an internment camp for political prisoners in his native land, was released Feb. 19.

Domingo left New York for Jamaica, B.W.I., in June, 1941, at the invitation of the People's National Party of Jamaica. Upon his arrival at Kingston, and before he even had time to set foot upon the shore, he was arrested and whisked away to the Up-Park Internment Camp on the orders of the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards.

According to executives of the West Indies National Council here, it is felt that Domingo's activities in behalf of the working people of Jamaica, burdened by unemployment and starvation wages, and of the West Indian people generally, all of whom are striving for trade union democracy, won for him the fear and hatred of the "small group of wilful men" who have a lifelong stake in perpetuating the feudal system known as Crown Colony Government, thruout the British West Indies.

The New York Council states that Domingo's release is a "source of gratification to the entire West Indian colony in the United States, who view it merely as an act of delayed justice." The Council also states that West Indians, the world over will feel better disposed towards the program of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission as a result of Domingo's liberation, and that those who are now serving overseas with the British Army, in the British factories, in the Canadian Army, and in the armed forces of the U. S. A. will find new meaning in the sacrifices they are making.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Assail Gibson War Job Post As 'Effrontery'

In a blistering letter to Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, James V. LaFourche, public relations counsel, has assailed the acceptance of Truman K. Gibson as aide to the Secretary of War as "an act of brazen effrontery."

Mr. LaFourche claims in his letter that no man did more to discourage his investigations of the Alexandria riots than this same Truman K. Gibson. The Alexandria riots are remembered as the bloody outbreak of a year ago when 10 Negro soldiers were slain by the promiscuous firing of guns and rifles by the civilian and military police.

According to LaFourche, he offered bona fide proof of his findings but Mr. Gibson is claimed to have requested that he be sent pictures of dead soldiers in the street, otherwise he would not be interested in taking further action in the case.

COLLIERS PRINTED STORY

For further substantiation of his claims in the Alexandria incident, LaFourche points out that a national publication, *Collier's Weekly* printed an article by Walter Davenport, in which he referred to the Alexandria riots as "The Little Pearl Harbor," and stated that there were 10 Negro soldiers killed. The author of the letter poses the questions of where Davenport had gotten his information and the more pertinent one of whether or not Mr. Gibson had attempted to find out.

In his scorching attack on Gibson, LaFourche then calls attention to the recent Louisiana case in which 3 Negro soldiers were convicted of an alleged attack on a white woman and sentenced to die, and charges that Gibson had done nothing to aid the men, although knowing that the court in which the men were being tried had no jurisdiction in the case. LaFourche points out that the NAACP took action in the case after it was apparent that the aide to the Secretary of War was going to take little or no action.

In concluding, Mr. LaFourche takes the stand that the position of aide to the Secretary of War is a vitally essential one and calls for a man who will "exhibit rare fortitude and hold to the courage of his convictions."

Says LaFourche "I feel that winking the eye at Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, to endorse the chamoleon like Mr. Gibson, we have escaped Scylla only to fall into the hands of Charybdis."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 6, 1943

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SP6 Bryant 9/18/87

ENCLOSURE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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[redacted]
100-44394

March 18, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: PEOPLE'S VOICE, (NEGRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are a number of clippings of interest as taken from the March 13, 1943, issue of the "People's Voice", a negro newspaper published in New York City. Similar copies are being retained for the files in this case in the New York Field Office.

Your attention is called to the clipping depicting a cartoon of a negro soldier representing 450,000 troops with heavy chains on his wrists, beneath which is an editorial by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., the editor of this paper, in which he severely criticized the use of the word "nigger" in a book entitled "Personalities of the Passion".

Although POWELL contends that he is supporting the present administration and the present war effort, instances of the above are constantly being published in this paper, which, according to comments of many people, add to the breach and extreme feeling between the white and colored races.

Your attention is also called to the fact that both MAX YERGMAN and FERDINAND SMITH, [redacted] are contributors to this paper, which will further indicate that this paper will follow the Communist lines. b7c b7D

In the future the Bureau will be furnished clippings of interest taken from this publication.

[redacted] b7c

1 ENCLO. 10 [redacted]

Encs. b7c

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy b7c [redacted]

E. E. CONROY
SAC

[redacted]

EX-25

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10 MAR [redacted] 1943 b7c

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Book Forum Speakers Disagree On Civil-Disobedience Issue

In ringing down the curtain on the winter season's book forums of the Schomburg Collection of the NYPublic Library last Thursday, four authors clashed over the issue of civil disobedience. The topic of discussion for the evening was, *"What Shall We Do About the South and Detroit as Danger Spots to a Democracy at War?"*

Thomas Sancton, managing editor of *The New Republic* magazine, who is at present writing a book on the south and the Negro, declared that civil disobedience would result in the wholesale slaughter of Negroes by hoodlums and mobsters who would perhaps be supported by state troopers. B. F. McLaurin, of the March-on-Washington-Movement made it plain that Negroes were not afraid and could perhaps hold their own if any clashes should occur. However, he went on to explain, that as yet civil disobedience has not been adopted by the movement, but would come up for consideration in the national conference next May.

Charles R. Lawrence, who is taking his Ph.D. in sociology at Columbia University, emphasized the unity of the Negro people all over the nation. He denied that there was a southern Negro and a northern Negro, but that all Negroes stood together to fight for their rights.

Claude Williams of the People's Institute of Applied Religion pointed out that the peoples of the world were on the march and that the interests of all people irrespective of race, color, or creed demanded the destruction of hitlerism at home and abroad.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 13, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-30

He Puts OWI Nix On Workers' Mix

WASHINGTON—Southern dictatorship of Federal policies received another ally last week when A. J. Altemeyer, OWI executive director and Social Security Board chairman, asserted at a house hearing that he "did not intend to approve a plan that will result in the supervision of white personnel by colored, or in white persons being required to be interviewed by colored persons."

Altemeyer bowed to jimcro personified by Georgia congressman, Malcolm C. Tarver. A conversation between the two was cited by the NAACP this week as one more alarming indication of the trend towards Southern strategy operating in the government.

Carver expressed concern at the idea of white and colored persons working in the same room and was assured by Altemeyer that "there would be no greater offense to social sensibilities than exist at the present time." When Carver stated that colored stenographers assisting white employees (or vice-versa) would prove to be an objectionable situation, Altemeyer said "If there is objection we will eliminate both conditions."

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ENCLOSURE

100-512 30-30

PRO: *Thelma M. Dale*
Administrative Secretary
National Negro Congress

I believe that Negro people should actively aid other racial minorities in the solution of their problems, because it is through the united efforts of progressive forces in all walks of life — labor, the church, the Jewish and National minorities — working and fighting together for common objectives, that alone will make possible victory in this people's war and full citizenship status for the Negro as well as for other oppressed peoples. Since the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, every single victory of national importance won by the Negro people has been won or realized in collaboration with other groups. With Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth and the other great emancipators, joined the white Abolitioners to secure the freedom of the Negro people. The only democracy which was enjoyed by our people in the South was during Reconstruction as a result of unity of our people with the poor whites. Today, this cooperation continues in the trade union movement where millions of Negro and white organized workers have joined hands to achieve the realization of the democratic aims which we seek. The manning of the S.S. Washington with a Negro captain and a United Nations crew is typical of Negro and white unity.

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March 13, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

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AMEZion Bishop Supports Bridges

Bishop Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne of the Sixth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has just made an appeal to President Roosevelt in behalf of CIO leader Harry Bridges. The West-Coast organizer who did so much to throw the Pacific Coast seamen behind the war effort in the early dangerous days when U-boats were sinking ships within sight of shore, has been recently denied a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his deportation.

Anti-labor forces have hounded Bridges with their witch-hunt in spite of successful efforts to keep down strikes and keep the ships at sea. Not long ago Australian authorities declared they would be glad to receive Bridges back home.

The Bishop appealed to the President, "As a loyal citizen, and firm believer in the Atlantic Charter—defending the four freedoms, I am writing to beseech you to dismiss the deportation charge against Harry Bridges.

I ask this in the interest of unity and preservation of the spirit of tolerance inherent in our Democracy — the American way of life."

Bishop Alleyne is a sponsor of the Philadelphia Branch of the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges. He has been a firm supporter of progressive activities for a long time, even when it was dangerous and unpopular and frowned upon by Dies. He supported Loyalist Spain and has been a strong voice against fascism—

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-30

Jimcro Travel Law Gets Test In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va.—The validity of Virginia's jimcro travel law will be tested soon if Mrs. Lavinia Wilder and Mrs. Sarah Pettiway, who were recently fined $2.50 and costs, decide to take the case to high-courts.

They were arraigned before Police Justice Carleton E. Jewett, Feb. 27, charged with disorderly conduct on a street car. Witnesses stated that the two women refused to move back to the back of the car to make room for white passengers seated behind them.

The women have been placed under $100 bonds. Their attorneys will appeal the decision because the women have stated that they moved when requested.

Recent crowding of buses and street cars have caused a general disregard for jimcro laws with the result that passengers of both races are frequently seated in the front and the back of vehicles.

Passengers remark, "I don't care where I sit just so I have a seat." White passengers sometimes ask Negroes to sit beside them. On the other hand whites frequently object to moving to the front of vehicles for the benefit of Negro passengers.

Negroes are frequently arrested because the diehards and lilywhite crowd are afraid that war emergencies may interfere with traditional Southern practices.

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Max Yergan

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Ferdinand Smith

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by

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STARTS MARCH 13

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'Time Halts RC Jimcro of Blood'

Time waits on no man—not even the American Red Cross. Hence there is no segregation of Negro blood here by RC—only because the Angels of Mercy are too busy to carry out this bit of fascist jimcro. At least this is the statement of Patricia Williams, chairman, the Manhattan Council of Negro Youth, 200 W 135 st, who issued a follow up story on the organization's protest a fortnight ago as members donated blood for the war effort.

The release pointed out that "because of the volume of donations THERE WAS NO TIME TO SEPARATE BLOOD," according to info gathered.

JIMCRO NOT MENTIONED

"In addition," the release enlightened, "at no time was a notation made as to color or donor, and all the blood given was put in baskets with the blood of all other donors, so there was *certainly no way to distinguish it after we left.*"

RC SILENT ON ISSUE

The organization reports that its protest was not over the jimcro of Negro blood—since there is no such thing at present—but over the fact that the Red Cross does not make such facts public.

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March 13, 1943

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Propose New Plan For Jamaica Isle

The recent announcement in London of a proposed new constitution for the island of Jamaica, BWI, authoritatively has been termed proof of the intention of the British and the United Nations to take steps during the war to extend the opportunity to the people of the West Indies to learn the responsibilities of democracy by exercising it.

This view was expressed by S. Burns Weston, executive secretary of the United States of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, after Oliver Stanley, secretary of state for Colonies, had reported to the British Parliament on the acceptance of certain proposals for a new form of government in Jamaica.

The proposed constitution, if accepted by the Jamaicans, will establish a bicameral legislature and grant universal adult suffrage in the election of a House of Assembly.

SUM UP NEW PLAN

Britain's position regarding Jamaica was summed up by Stanley in the following proposals:

● A house of assembly of [illegible] fewer than 24 members, elected [illegible] universal adult suffrage;

● a legislature council [illegible] members nominated not only [illegible] ficials;

● an executive commit[illegible] five chosen by the ass[illegible] others, of whom only t[illegible] be officials, by the governor;

● a committee system [illegible] agriculture, education, social welfare, communications, etc., each would receive individual [illegible] tion;

● the governor to [illegible] power, and to exercise certain [illegible] power with the advice of the [illegible] tive committee.

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March 13, 1943

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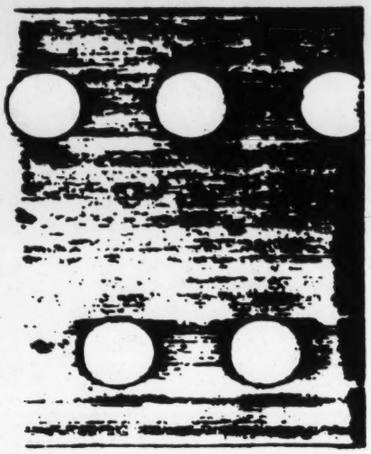

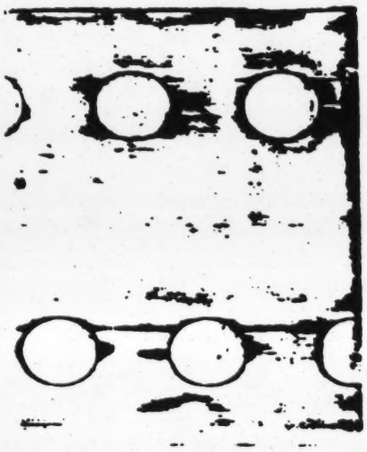

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 13, 1943

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MUSIC MASTER AT 18

Keep your eyes on this young lady. She is Edythe English, 897 Green st., Brooklyn, and at the ripe old age of 18 is studying for a master's degree at the Julliard School of Music. She has been a music student for 12 years and is a graduate of Commerce High School, Worcester, Mass., and the music department of Hampton Institute, Va. Miss English also has a song to her credit, titled "What Can It Be."

Domestics' New Publication

RICHMOND, Va. – The Richmond Domestic Workers Union will begin publication of an official monthly entitled "The Domestic Worker," it was announced this week by Horace W. Gillison jr. organizer and president of the union. Gillison will also be editor and manager of the new publication, the first issue of which will come from the press within 10 days.

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What Shall We Do About the South?

Langston Hughes Offers A Solution

The so-called race problem can be solved if governmental and private white citizens really want to do such. At least this is the conclusion of Langston Hughes, well-known poet and playwright, and advisory member of the editorial board of *Common Sense*.

In the winter issue of *Common Sense* Hughes goes all-out to answer the question, *What Shall We Do About the South?* He points out that "liberals and persons of good will, North and South, including, no doubt, our President himself, are puzzled as to what on earth to do about the South—the poll tax South, the Jim Crow South—that so effectively and openly gives a lie to democracy."

SUGGESTIONS

Using the premise that Southerners are reasonable people and that they just do not know what they are doing, Hughes offers the following suggestions:

- immediate and intensive federally directed program of pro-democratic education, to be put into all schools of the South from the first grade to the universities;
- evolve a way out of the jim-crow travel dilemma at once (probably the system of first, second, and third class coaches would help as in England);
- drafting all leading Negro intellectuals, sociologists, writers, and concert singers and sending them into the South to appear before white audiences, carrying messages of culture and democracy—thus offsetting the misconception that "The Negro Ain't Ready, Yet";
- re-educating men in the armed forces on how to behave toward darker peoples, and
- a federally sponsored educational program of racial decency in general for the entire South, pointing out that co-operation in labor would be to the advantage of all—rather than to the disadvantage of anyone, white or black.

KILL THE OLD BUGABOO

Hughes also points out the need to get rid of the old bugaboo of sex and social equality—"which doesn't mean a thing," as he puts it. "Nobody as a rule sleeps with or eats with or dances with or marries anybody else except by mutual consent. Millions of people in New York, Chicago and Seattle go to the same polls and vote without ever co-habiting together. Why does the South think it would be otherwise with Negroes were they permitted to vote there?"

The whole Southern—instead of Negro—problem, Hughes outlines, is due to some lack somewhere in our system of education. This must be corrected if the peace following the war is not to breed another war.

All of which adds up to the fact that education cannot be left to so-called well-meaning but numerically weak civilian organizations. Government itself should take over—and vigorously—SWG.

Patriotic Brooklyn Party Staged at Masonic Temple

The Sunshine chapter, No. 34 OES, PHA, of the Les Classique Club, held its annual Martha Washington Patriotic Tea Party at the Masonic Temple, 1255 Bedford ave., Sunday. Red, White and Blue were used to decorate the hall and persons participating in the program were colonial costumes.

Mrs. Mildred Lippen played the part of Martha Washington and George Francis portrayed George Washington. The artists were introduced by Blanche Christian, president of the club. Others on the program were: Professor A. Gatewood, Mrs. Leona Avery, Melvin Douglas, W. H. Staves, Miss T. Shephard, M. Arwood, and Mrs. Ella Lawson, mistress of ceremonies.

Annual Military Ball Set

Members of George F. Davis Post 116 of Kings County American Legion will hold its annual Military Ball and reception on Friday, March 12, at Livingston Manor, 301-309 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. Post 116 has contributed to the Legion Children's Camp Fund, Veteran's Rest Camp, and the widows and children of fallen comrades, ever since it was organized.

[illegible] the State Parole Board for [illegible] years, was named by Governor Dewey last week for the position of secretary to the Governor's Council. Attorney Mitchell will succeed the late William L. Rand.

The Council is expected to confirm his appointment. He is co-president of the Citizens Democratic Political League and campaigned for the reelection of the governor during the fall campaign.

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There's No Need of Stooping This Low

The most damnable thing I have seen in recent months is the use of the word "nigger" in the book entitled *Personalities of the Passion*. Here we have a publication brought out by the Abingdon-Cokesbury press, a lenten meditation offered by one of the great preachers of Protestantism, Leslie D. Weatherhead. This book without any rhyme or reason on page 99 and page 102 out and out uses the word "nigger."

What can we expect from the secular press if the so-called sacred press of America uses this undemocratic, unchristian word? The Abingdon-Cokesbury press is the official press of the Methodist church. Dr. Weatherhead is one of its great prechers of England. Surely no more damnable indictment of religion and democracy has appeared in recent months than this self-indicted document.

If Christianity isn't able to follow somewhat the principles of democracy, then we might as well throw democracy out of the window and admit that Hitler is right. Seemingly this is true. We cannot blame the so-called Rev. Weatherhead for the use of that word entirely, we must blame the editors of the Cokesbury press for allowing the manuscript to go thru without any changes.

The sub title on the front page of the book is a scriptural quotation, "Were you there when they crucified my Lord?" We Negro people and the conscientious white Christians should answer, "YES, WE WERE, AND WE ARE THERE," and we know that it was not the nails that were driven in the hands and feet of Jesus that crucified Him, half so much as it was the public opinion of His day. And so today, it is not the rope of the lynchers nor the artificial semi-democracy of the white cracker, but it is the principle upon which white Christianity moves.

Without any equivocation we well thinking Blacks and Whites, of today say, that unless the outstanding organizations of America are willing to take this fight to the front and battle it to the finish they ought to give up. If they do not give up, there is one thing we are confident of, the Negro people are finished with them and so is God.

We ask this question and expect an answer and will state the answers within the next few days, what are the following organizations going to do as regards this publication—

The Abingdon-Cokesbury Press
The Methodist Church
The Federal Council of Churches
The Greater New York Federation of Churches
The National Conference of Christians and Jews
The Protestant Digest

Unless we receive an adequate reply within the next few days, We Negro people will have confirmed that which we always suspicioned, that white Christianity isn't worth a TINKER'S DAM.

There is no way for us to try to clean up the secular text books of America as long as the "sacred" are full of vile filthy anti-democratic and anti-christian expressions.

AX BERGAN

AFRICA AND THE WAR

The Stake of Colonial Peoples in the War

[illegible] Their great number demands serious consideration of their duties and rights in the war. Whether we are considering India's 390,000,000 or [illegible] more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of Africa we are dealing with [illegible] portions of the world's population. The role of colonial peoples in helping achieve victory for the United Nations and the effect of this victory on the future of the colonial world are of first-rate importance. Responsible statesmen have made that clear.

In his Memorial Day speech of 1942, Mr. Sumner Welles said, "If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples it must ensure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as within the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole in all oceans and continents."

The Vice President of the United States, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, had already, on May 8, 1942, said, "Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism."

Mr. Wendell Willkie, during his recent journeys to main theatres of the war, said at Chungking on October 7, 1942: "We believe this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations. . . . And we must say so now, not after the war. We believe it is the world's job to find some system for helping colonial peoples who join the United Nations cause to become free and independent nations. We must set up firm timetables under which they can work out and train governments of their own choosing and we must establish financial guarantees, administered by all the United Nations jointly, that they shall not slip back into colonial status."

The participation of the colonial peoples themselves in the war is vital to victory for the United Nations. Allied reverses in Java, Burma and elsewhere make this point clear. It is significant that President Roosevelt has referred to the great need for gaining the good-will of the civilian population of North Africa in the interest of an Allied victory there. It is for these reasons also that there is wide-spread interest in a settlement of the crisis in India which will make that country a willing and effective ally of the United Nations. For the same reasons there is a demand that more Africans be armed and that African resources be fully utilized for the prosecution of the war against the axis powers.

Moreover, the peoples of the colonial world have definite reasons for wanting to help win the war. In Africa, in India and in other colonial areas, the peoples are opposed to everything that Hitler represents and have every desire to support the principles for which the United Nations are fighting.

The Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Declaration are further evidence of the relation of the war to colonial peoples. However others may interpret these truly great expressions of war aims, it is clear that to hundreds of millions of people in the colonial areas of the world, these Declarations must mean a new day. It is therefore urgent for us to recognize the importance of the colonial peoples, their internal problems, and the relation of these to victory in the war.

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People's Voice
March 13, 1943

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 13, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

NAACP Board Hits Treatment of Jews

In a pledge of "unqualified and unlimited effort in behalf of the persecuted Jews of the world which includes anti-semitism in the U.S. as well as mass slaughter in Poland," the Board of Directors of the NAACP sent this week to the conference committee of the National Jewish Women's Organization the following resolution:

"Civilized human beings throughout the world of every race, creed and color, stand appalled at the cold-blooded campaign of extermination of the Jews inaugurated by Adolf Hitler. But it is not enough to be shocked at a crime so vast and sinister that it is without parallels in the history of the world from its very beginning. It is not enough to denounce it as the greatest crime against civilization ever perpetrated . . . The most effective means of ending this slaughter is the extermination of Hitler and Hitlerism wherever they exist. To the attainment of this goal we pledge our unqualified aid."

Poet's Translation Set to Music

Countee Cullen's translation of the choruses from the Medea of Euripides, set to music by Virgil Thomson, had its first public performance, Tuesday evening, March 2, at the opening concert of the Museum of Modern Art's new concert series of five Serenades.

PSYCHIANA MEMBERS

Attend New York study group meetings. Write

Box 66, Station 'J'
New York, N. Y.

NegroCongress Sets April Date For Conference

One of the decisions of the emergency sessions of the national executive board of the National Negro Congress which convened here, Sunday, Feb. 21, was to call a series of 3 regional victory conferences on the "Problems of the War and the Negro People," to be held along the eastern seaboard, in the middle west and on the Pacific coast.

The program for the conference will be based upon three very vital issues: manpower, which includes the FEPC, Negro women in industry and the organized labor movement; the poll tax, including a united campaign to abolish the poll tax in the 78th session of the Congress; democratization of the stage, screen and radio to be handled thru a national campaign for an accurate interpretation of the life and culture of the Negro people.

In addition to these questions, other factors include discrimination in the armed forces, and problems of strengthening civilian morale.

EXPECT 300 DELEGATES

The eastern seaboard conference will be held here, April 10-11. The area includes the seaboard from the New England states down thru Virginia, and it is expected there will be at least 300 official delegates present.

A budget of over $1,000 has been worked out as necessary for the conference and each individual sponsor is being asked to contribute a minimum of $2.00 while organizational sponsors are asked to contribute a minimum of $5.00 to help defray expenses.

BUY WAR BONDS, STAMPS AND HELP LICK THE [illegible]

YOUTH JOINS MOVE

Attorney Hope R. Stevens of the National Negro Congress addresses a youth meeting at the Harlem YMCA.

'Mistake' Puts Negro Cadets In White Air Squad; Bounced

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Can a man be a private in the Army air force reserves at the same time he holds an honorable discharge from the United States Army? That's a $64 question that might be asked of Pvt. Stewart B. Fulbright, Lincoln University alumnus and a French instructor here until his Jan. 31 entry into Flight "B" of the 1168th Technical School Squadron at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Off the campus only ten days and then back again, Pvt. Fulbright said, when interviewed here last week, "I thought it strange that I was the only Negro in a group of over 2,000 aviation cadets and I later found out that there were three of us there by mistake."

The others to whom he referred were Pvt. Wendell R. Smith, of Des Moines, and Pvt. Charles L. Smith, of St. Louis.

"I can sincerely say that during this processing (mental, physical and orientation tests, interviews and drilling) no discrimination was shown toward me," said Fulbright. He says his white companions accepted him in their conversation and in horseplay and that the flight sergeant was especially kind.

INSULTED BY KP

Pvt. Fulbright ate in a Negro mess hall at his own request, not on orders, but one of his Negro confreres who ate in the general mess was alleged to have been told by a kitchen police officer that "We don't allow n——s to eat in here."

The day following that incident, according to Fulbright, Pvt. Wendell Smith was transferred from Squadron 1167, which is an aviation cadet unit, to Squadron 917, a Negro unit of enlisted men. Unlike the Lincolnite, he had not been permitted to go through the processing, but on Feb. 5 he, too, was notified that he would be discharged.

The third Negro cadet, Pvt. Charles Smith, was on a 10-day convalescent furlough at that time, but the day Pvt. Smith reported for duty, he, too, was given an honorable discharge also.

MISTAKE MADE

When informed on Feb. 8 that he was discharged, Fulbright was told, "the Omaha office (headquarters of the Seventh Area command) made a mistake." He was given the honorable discharge and permitted to keep his uniform, but he's still subject to the air reserves, according to a notation typed in on his discharge. It took two more days to complete the Army routine of issuing the three discharge papers.

Score South Bias As Un-Christian

ATLANTA—The Southeastern Jurisdiction Conference on Southern Problems held here and sponsored by the Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities Conference, white, declared in its recent findings:

"We believe that it is the obligation of Christians and civilized people everywhere to seek for a better understanding and appreciation of the position of the Negro in the present crisis. In war and in peace, racial hatreds provide the most dangerously effective weapon for the enemies of democracy. We believe that the denial of equality of opportunity between races in America, particularly in the South, is a denial of the Christian faith in the unity of all mankind. We believe white citizens should pledge themselves to a program working toward fair participation for Negroes in American life."

THOUGHTS FROM SOLDIERS

We are also in sympathy with the great fight civilians are making for integration into all the activities of this our own country. God grant that at this time, we shall move with both caution and determination.—Lt. Chaplain S. A. Owen, U. S. A.

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NYC Branch Urban League Lists Plans

The NY Urban League announced this week that its revitalized industrial program will swing into action under the leadership of LeRoy Jeffries, newly appointed League Industrial Secretary.

JEFFRIES

Jeffries was employed for five years in the US Employment Service as senior employment interviewer and manager of one of the city's largest divisions of placement and unemployment insurance offices.

Highlights of the streamlined industrial program that Jeffries will administer are:

- broadening and increasing new job opportunities for the Negro worker in all fields, especially in war industries;
- promotional activities among employers to modify and liberalize their personnel policies and practices;
- cooperation with trade union groups to promote greater participation and activity by and for the Negro worker;
- collaboration with community organizations seeking to correct and improve the economic position of Negro labor.
- vocational guidance and counseling, and
- protection of the rights of workers already on the job, and the education of those workers whose conduct and attitude tend to do harm to the cause of Negro employment.

Canada Lee Stars On Camp Airshow

Canada Lee, stage and radio star, made an appearance on the Harlem Children's Camp Fund show, Saturday, Feb. 22, from 12 to 12:30pm over station WINS, and spoke to the talented group of future stars about his own struggles for recognition in the theatrical world.

The "Stars Of Tomorrow" show, a sustaining feature of WINS, and broadcast from the Little Theatre of St. Martin's Church, Lenox ave and 122 st, is a program directed toward the search for talent in child stars. On Saturday's show, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, of the Court of General Sessions, in discussing the problems of juvenile delinquency said:

"The place to stop crime is the high chair and not the electric chair." He urged the establishment of more facilities for recreation and praised the work of the Camp Fund.

FILE 'SMEAR' PROTEST

Former workers at Highland Manor School, Long Branch, N. J. have filed protest to New Jersey Welfare Commission against Dr. Ernest Lehman, director of the school. Protest charges unjust "smearing." l to r, standing are: Vera Henry, Rose Hasty, Annie King; seated, Jeannette Boyd and Lorenzo Harris, investigator for the New Jersey Negro Welfare Commission.

LA's 'Sleepy Lagoon' Case Needs Aid of Negro: Yergan

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress and executive director of the Council on African Affairs, made the following statement here last week regarding the case of the 17 Mexican-American boys recently convicted in Los Angeles in the "Sleepy Lagoon" case:

"Negroes, of all people in America, know the awful consequences of miscarriage of justice in our courts. They know a hostile press which has reasons for fanning the fires of prejudice can poison the minds of ordinarily decent citizens against a minority which can be exploited. As has been true in so many cases concerning Negroes, the recent unjust and unbelievable conviction of the 17 Mexican-American youths was due chiefly to the anti-Mexican prejudice which had been stimulated.

NEED NEGRO AID

"It is for the Negro people to join with all other decent citizens, including those of Mexican extraction, and carry forward a relentless battle until these Mexican-American youths have been freed from a cruel and unjust conviction and given a chance to become decent American citizens. Negro Americans, along with all other Americans, must realize that until there is justice for all, there can be justice for none."

The 17 boys are now serving sentences ranging from one year to life imprisonment . . . for a crime which they did not commit. The Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth is greatly in need of funds with which to carry thru the appeal to a higher court.

(Ed.—Organizations and individuals interested in this cause should contact the Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth, 208 South Spring st, Room 342, Los Angeles.)

United Mutual Joins UOPWA

At a recent membership meeting, the employees of the United Mutual Benefit Association, largest Negro insurance organization in the state of New York, voted unanimously to affiliate with the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. 167 employees are involved.

These workers will become members of Local 30, which is the insurance local of the UOPWA here. Roy Whitman, President of Local 30, was present when the vote of affiliation took place.

It was upon the basis of the win-the-war program of the CIO and as well as the inability to meet the problems of the day except thru strong organization that the decision to affiliate was made.

Rationing of Foodstuffs Gives Richmond New Clinic

RICHMOND, Va.—The rationing of foodstuffs by the OPA has brought about a new type of clinic in this city. For several weeks grocers have been meeting on Monday nights, at the Leigh Street YMCA, for a clinic on retail sale of groceries sponsored jointly by the Retail Institute of the Richmond Public Schools and the State Office of Price Administration. The retail grocers division of the Capital Trade Association and the Retail Grocers' Association are cooperating with the sponsors.

Continue Battle On Housing Ban In Motor City

DETROIT—Refusal of Herbert Emmerich, FHA, to rescind the ban against Negroes at Willow Lodge Housing project brought from 20 leading citizens here this week a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that he review and correct Emmerich's decision.

The telegram was sent after a conference with Emmerich at which Chester Current, Detroit branch executive secretary, Leslie Perry, NAACP Washington bureau, and Louis Martin of the Michigan *Chronicle*, were chief spokesmen.

The conference lasted two hours, and Emmerich, who had stated that housing in defense areas would follow established community patterns, refused to lift the ban against Negro applicants. This in spite of the fact that these same Negro applicants worked side by side daily with white workers in the nearby war production centers. Mixed occupancy has been unanimously approved by whites in this area. The next move in the housing fight is now up to John Blandford, chief of the National Housing Administration.

A highlight of the housing conference was the statement of one of the delegates, an elderly Negro, who stood before Emmerich's desk and said simply: "I am 60 days older than the President, and I believe I am doing as much for the war. I have one boy in Norfolk ... rica with the Army, another in Australia, and one here who will be sent I don't know where. I don't want these boys to come back to have someone tell them where they cannot live."

Nursery Schools Jeopardized

In spite of all the talk about Harlem's need for nursery schools and day nurseries, unless a lot of people do something very quickly all of the WPA nursery schools in this area will close April 1.

A mass protest rally will be held Thursday, March 11 at 7:30pm at the Harlem Boy's Club, 23 W 134 st. Every person in this community interested in maintaining these nursery schools, whose services are used almost exclusively by working mothers, should attend this meeting.

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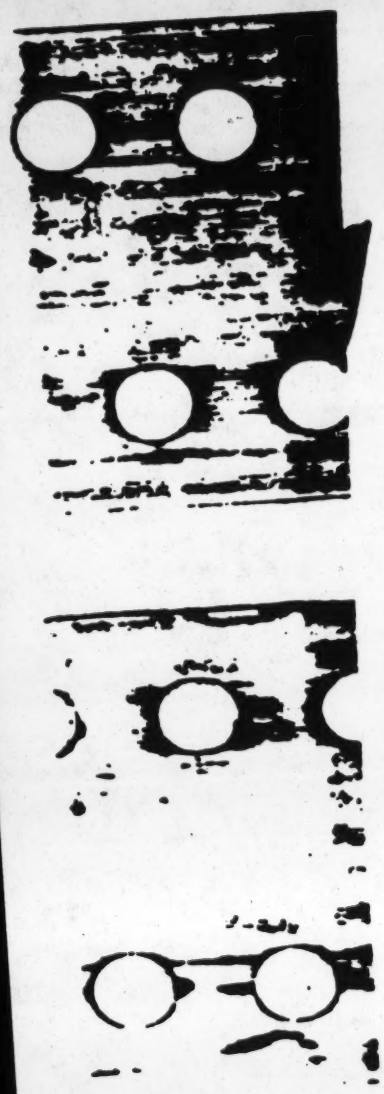


PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 13, 1943

See other side of clipping
for additional information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/82 BY SP3-Clifford
SA-Lipinski 9/14/87

ENCLOSURE

Man Arrested Here:

NAACP Fights Return To Mississippi Town

Fear of a lynch rope brought drama into Felony court, last Friday when George Burrows, 26-year-old cook wanted in Gulfport, Miss., for shooting two white employees of the Edgewater Hotel where he was also employed, dropped to his knees and begged Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio not to send him back to Gulfport because "they'll lynch me."

Burrows, short and thin, sobbed: "For God's sake Judge, don't send me back to Mississippi. They'll lynch me."

According to charges against the man, he's wanted for two offenses, attempting to kiss a white girl and shooting two men when they tried to arrest him after the girl's accusation. Burrows was arrested here last week as a theft suspect, and altho cleared of the theft charge, was ordered held at the request of Gulfport police.

HIS STORY VARIES

But his story varies from the police version. "I was working in the Edgewater Hotel," he said. "This girl worked in the drug store, and we had a quarrel about work. The next day a man called me upstairs. They were two men there. One had a gun. They started beating me. Then the girl walked in and said: 'That's him.' Then she walked away. The men stopped beating me for a minute, so I grabbed my gun and shot two of them and then I ran away.

"I ran into the woods, and I stayed in the woods five nights and four days with nothing to eat. I only had water. Then, when I didn't hear the bloodhounds and the posse anymore, I got away. I went to New Orleans, and afterwards to New York where they found me. If I go back, they won't ask any questions, they'll just lynch me."

Sheriff R. C. Edwins, who for some reason drove 1,700 miles to come to New York to get Burrows, in spite of gas and tire rationing and only a 10-cent a mile expense account, told the court that there wasn't any danger of Burrows being lynched because "there's never been a lynching in Harrison county." (Where Gulfport is located.)

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, the sheriff is not only a bit off the beam, he's a cock-eyed liar. There have been eight lynchings in Harrison county since 1894, two of them in dear old Gulfport, the latest of which was in 1922.

ATTEMPTED "ESCAPE?"

The fact that Edwins made the long trip by automobile is also being viewed with some suspicion in circles where the rudiments of Dixie Lynch Law are well-known. Burrows, being taken back to Mississippi in an automobile, might attempt to "escape." Which would give the sheriff an admirable excuse to pump a little lead into the "fleeing prisoner." That would save the time and effort of a "necktie party," and evidence points to the fact Burrows was on his way to a tree limb when he made his escape in Gulfport before.

Sheriff Edwins' main alibi for not wanting Burrows lynched is that the accused man is such a good cook. "If I get him back to the penitentiary," Edwins drawled, "I'll make him chief cook there because he's a wonderful cook."

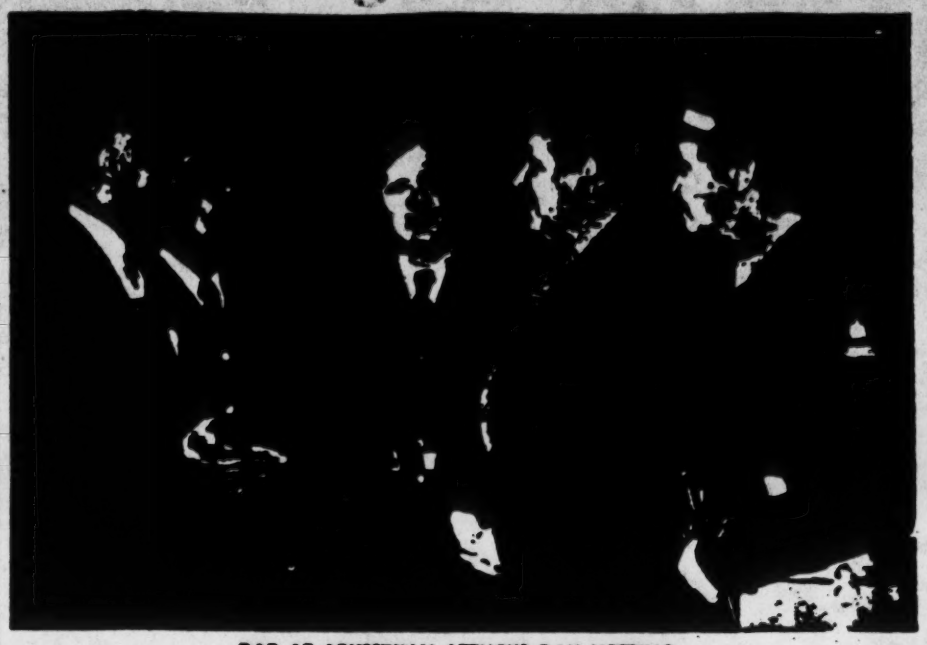
Magistrate Aurelio told Burrows he was unable to interfere with extradition proceedings for his return to Mississippi, but at the request of Atty. Donald Crichton, retained by NAACP to represent Burrows, the case was referred to General Sessions. General Sessions Judge John J. Freschi ordered the prisoner held in the Tombs while a writ of habeas corpus was sought from the Supreme court.

Patterson Explains Demands of Negro

BIRMINGHAM—The Southern Negro Youth Congress celebrated its 8th anniversary by holding a benefit banquet last week. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, was principal speaker. James E. Kelly, grand secretary of the IBPOEW was toastmaster and presided at the speakers table of prominent southerners among whom were Bishop B. C. Shaw; Father J. Clyde Perry; Asbury Howard, IUMMSW (CIO); Norman Randall, Acipico YMCA; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, national board YWCA; W. H. Hollins, NAACP; Mrs. Sally Anderson, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Ebb Cox, SWOC; Chief Petty Officer J. H. Smith, USN and L. H. Britt, organizer, A F. of L.

Greetings were received from Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder; D. V. Jamison, president of National Baptist Convention, and others. Approximately 200 guests applauded Dr. J. E. Jackson, Jr., Educational Director of the S.N.Y.C. when he said, "The historic task of our generation is to gain the goal of complete citizenship rights just as freedom from slavery was the historic task of Lincoln and Douglass' generation."

Dr. Patterson defined the demands of Negroes as: "simple democratic tenets—the right to work at all jobs with equal pay, and with opportunity to advance; the freedom of the ballot; protection in their civil rights, freedom to develop as a people in accordance with ability; freedom to serve the country with dignity and equal opportunity."



DAR AT ABYSSINIAN ATTUCKS DAY MEETING

Left to right, James Egert Allen, NYState NAACP proxy; Maude Godson, president Beauticians' Corps; Mrs. Lucille Hart, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, DAR representative, and Mrs. Viola Bond.

DAR Speaker Honors Attucks

For the first time in the history of New York State, a day was set aside to do honor to a Negro. The Negro is Crispus Attucks, the first casualty of the Revolutionary War. A special meeting celebrating Crispus Attucks Day was held at Abyssinian Baptist Church, Friday evening.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) took part in the Friday meeting.

Speakers included James Egbert Allen, president of the local chapter of the Association for the Study of Negro History, Maud Godson of the Beauticians Volunteer Corps; Mrs. James S. Watson of the AWVS and Mrs. Harry McKeige, chairman of the local chapter of the DAR. Mrs. McKeige brought two DAR representatives to the meeting.

Rev. Marshall L. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, made the inspiring keynote address.

Mr. Allen aided in preparation of the program at the church. He is the person who suggested to Adam Clayton Powell jr that a day honoring Crispus Attucks be celebrated in NY. As a result Dr. Powell introduced a resolution in the City Council declaring March 5 Crispus Attucks Day to be suitably celebrated throughout the city.

The resolution was unanimously passed by the Council. Mayor LaGuardia then issued the proclamation calling for the celebration of March 5 as Crispus Attucks Day, and declaring that the day should be suitably celebrated throughout the city schools and by public meetings.

Barbers Wanted at Once in Orangeburg, US Camp

Barbers are wanted immediately at Camp Shanks and are guaranteed an opportunity to make good money. Camp Shanks is near Orangeburg, NY, and is only 35 minutes by bus from the George Washington Bridge. Buses leave every half hour.

Apply to Thomas Palmer at the Camp Exchange office between the hours of 10 am to 5 pm.

LAZAR'S

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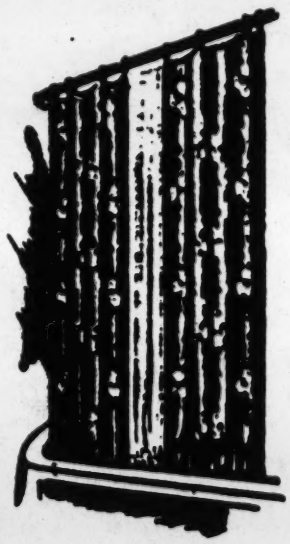

Great Value!

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"KRASOID" Shower Curtains. Washable, waterproof, stain-proof, will not crack nor mildew. Beautiful patterns on colorful backgrounds.

(Regular Price 3.98) 1.98

SAVE WITH U. S. WAR BONDS

EVERYBODY—EVERY PAY DAY—AT LEAST 10%

SOAPBOX . . by Adam Clayton Powell, jr.

POWELL

THE Rev. William Lloyd Imes will be tendered a testimonial on March 23 at the Riverside Church. Reservations should be made as soon as possible for no individual Negro has done more for the people of our group in recent years than William Lloyd Imes.

Imes has been a prophet crying in the wilderness. He has been non-racial, non-denominational and has not been a subscriber to any class or caste. Oftimes there were many members of this community, friends of ours and even members of our churches who did not agree with our objective. There were many barriers that we had to surmount and many burdens that we had to bear, but we surmounted them. Today there are thousands of Negro men and women working in occupations hitherto denied them because of the color of their skin because we refused to subscribe to the minority opinion of thos who were in high places.

William Lloyd Imes leaves this community to go to a section of America that needs him and his type more than any other section. He goes to Knoxville, Tenn., to the Presidency of Knoxville College. It is to be hoped that the forces of the Fascist interests in the south will not still his voice nor in any way weaken his power nor for that matter shorten his arm. It was with a touch of regret that we noted his passing from this cosmopolis—Harlem—to a comparatively insignificant community, that of Knoxville, Tennessee. But as we reconsider we are confident that if the challenging voice of a trumpet rings there it shall have more effect in lifting a part of a chorus here in this community.

Every Negro, every white person who loves democracy for its full worth should, on March 23, pack the Riverside church. Reservations should be made now, this week. Mr. Henry K. Craft, Harlem branch Y.M.C.A. is the secretary and reservations may be made thru him.

If Imes can carry to the south the spirit of protest, unwavering courage, unviolent social action and protest, the vigorous fight for full equality then his mission from this town to Knoxville will not be in vain. We are sure that Imes can do that. We know him. We know his position. We know that he will not stoop to shameful compromises. He is resolute and he is four square. He goes with dignity and character and forthrightness and all the things with which stalwart Christians have gone thru the centuries.

More than that, he goes with the fervent prayers and best wishes of the community he has served beyond the boundaries of his church—a community that respects him, that has never doubted his integrity and honesty—a community that will follow him with their prayers, their spirit, their watchfulness.

May his journey to Macedonia not be in vain.

Ask Negro Soldiers Thrown Out; Boots Whites Out Instead

LONDON—According to a letter received by *PV* this week from Cab Quaye, young English musician now playing with Harry Parry's band, the "Dixie Idea" American southern white soldiers have been bringing to England isn't appreciated by the English people as a whole.

Quaye writes: "As you already know, there are quite a lot of southerners over here who try to keep up their idea of the old bar, but here is a true instance which shows how the English people take exception to the idea. I went to the Paramount Dance Hall in Totterham where I used to work. There were about half a dozen Negro soldiers around, ahd I was talking to them when some white southern soldiers came in. They were intoxicated, and tried to start an argument.

"When the manager came, they asked him to have the colored soldiers removed from the building, but the manager, a Mr. Crooks, white, just phoned for the police. When the police arrived, he had the white soldiers thrown out! This is one of the many true stories of what is actually happening here and can be verified."

Strayhorn Gets Post As Physical Director

The board of managers of the Carlton Avenue branch of the Brooklyn and Queens Young Men's Christian Association has just announced a change in its physical department set-up. Louis J. Delsarte, who for the past two and one-half years has served as physical director, resigned March 1 to become physical director in Public School No. 26 here.

His successor is George T. Strayhorn, former boys' worker and physical director with the Wiltwyck School for Boys, Esopus, NY. Strayhorn is a product of St. Paul School in Virgina, and Tempjle University, Philadelphia.

Aircraft Workers Get High Praise

LOS ANGELES—At Douglas Aircraft where men and women of 58 different nationalities work side by side in harmonious pooling of war effort, Negro workers have again proved their adaptability in a new and promising field. In many instances, according to S. O. Porter, Douglas director of personnel, Negroes are doing outstanding jobs.

Among the specialists at the six Douglas plants are: Joseph Dunning, stress-analysis engineer; Thomas C. Allen, ground test crew chief for Douglas-built Flying Fortresses; Joseph E. Baker, radio engineer; L. E. Love, tool designer; James Price and James Carrott, engineers.

"We have been told that Douglas leads the industry in its employment of Negro engineers," Porter declared.

In addition to employes, thousands of other Negroes, both men and women, are manning production lines and holding other important jobs at Douglas, according to Porter.

"We have more than 800 Negroes employed in one of our California plants alone," Porter said, adding that the job turnover record of the Negro employe is better than that of the average aircraftsman.—WFC.

Virginia State Prof Awarded Yale Degree

Professor Harry W. Roberts, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Virginia State College, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Yale University recently. His thesis was "The" Life and Labor of Rural Negroes in Virginia."

Dr. Roberts graduated from Wilberforce University in 3 years, magna cum laude. In 1932 he graduated from the Yale Divinity School cum laude, ranking second in his class. While at Yale he won a prize of $100 for the best written report on Industrial Relations in the United States.

Because of his high scholarship record, Yale University awarded him a fellowship of $1000 for a year's study at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Auxiliary Policemen Lauded in Georgia

MACON, Ga.—Colored auxiliary policeman who serve without pay, buy their own uniforms, pistols and clubs and work under direction of the Police Department, have been giving material aid to the short-handed regular force. Members dress in gray-blue uniforms and armed with pistols and clubs, patrol colored communities.

There are 65 auxiliaries, and Chief of Police Robert L. Miller said that considerable improvement in law enforcement among the city's 25,000 colored population had been noticed since the officers took over the area. "Jook joints" and other troublesome spots have been keeping strictly within the law.

Authorities stated that, working in some of the city's most difficult districts, colored auxiliaries had set a remarkable record for efficiency.

20 Years in Harlem Celebration Closes with $18,000 Given

The thousands of people who crowded into every conceivable space in Abyssinian Baptist Church auditorium, galleries, and lecture rooms Sunday heard President Frederick Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, and Newbold Morris, president of New York City Council deliver the two masterful addresses that closed the five week's program of the 20 Years In Harlem Celebration sponsored by the church, expressed profound joy when Rev. Adam Clayton Powell jr, announced that the $10,000 goal for the anniversary had climbed to nearly $18,000.

U. S. attorney Mathias Correa, Southern District of New York, presided at the meeting after paying tribute to the occasion.

Dr. Patterson, after citing the problems of the nation, outlined such achievements as federal housing projects, mass education, proper health, social health legislation, recreation, labor, collective bargaining, and youth employment, and declared these as steps in the right direction for a democratic government.

Mr. Morris pictured the changes that have characterized our nation since the first World War, credited Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt with having raised the American people to a spirit of hope. He explained the inseparable relationship between democracy and Christianity and characterized Abyssinian as the kind of religious organization that helps the Negro find his place in the sun and enjoy the beautiful when sunlight and beauty are withheld from him.

CARVER SCROLL PRESENTED

Outstanding among other incidents on the program was the presentation to Dr. Patterson of a scroll honoring the late scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. The scroll was the gift of the New York Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute. Austin W. Curtis jr, former student of Dr. Carver and his successor was haughtily applauded by the audience.

CELEBRATION NETS $17,000

Quite surprising to members of the congregation and friends was announcement by Rev. Powell jr, that the goal of $10,000 hoped for during the 20 Years In Harlem Celebration had reached nearly $18,000. The captains will wind up their reports Sunday night, including additional funds.

Officials who were with the church 20 years ago were presented along with those who are now leading the church to financial success.

Vol. 2, No. 5 March 13, 1943

PEOPLE'S VOICE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Published weekly by the Powell-Buchanan Publishing Company, Inc.

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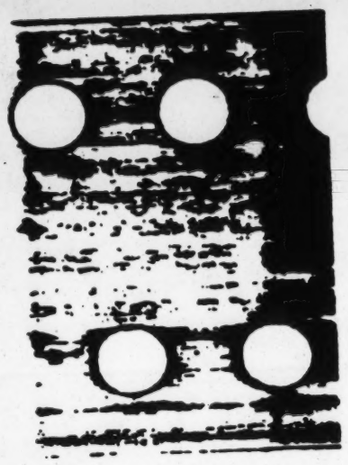

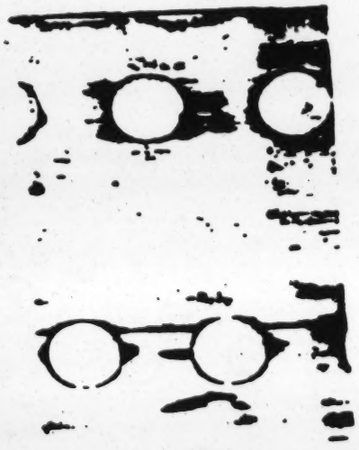

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 13, 1943

See other side of clipping
for additional information.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] b7c

4-13-43

100-51230-30

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
[illegible]

Re: "[illegible]'s Voice"
New York City

There are attached hereto photostatic copies of a cartoon appearing in the March 13, 1943, issue of the captioned newspaper.

It is requested that you furnish the Bureau with an opinion as to whether the publication of such a cartoon constitutes a violation of the Sedition or related statutes. In this connection, it is recalled that the Special War Policies Unit, War Division, of the Department has for several months been making a study of Negro newspapers and it has been noted that numerous articles and editorials appearing in the instant newspaper have been digested in the periodic analysis made by that Unit.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/42 BY SP3-Clf/ude
SP6-Bu/ude 9/18/87

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure [redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

[redacted] b7c

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
APR 13 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57 APR 19 1943 377

New York, N. Y.

[redacted]

March 16, 1943

100-[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 Cl/Guide
7/12/82
SP3 Cl/Guide 9/4/87

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: NATIONAL MARITIME UNION OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

There is submitted herewith an original and three copies of a two page log containing information on a meeting of a conference between [redacted]

[redacted] have taken [redacted]

[redacted]

The Bureau's attention is invited to the fact that the identity of the informant is clearly indicated on the log.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

INFORMATION AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
APPLICANT RECORDING
SLIP [illegible] OF
DATE 9/28/82

[redacted]

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 1

33 APR 2 1943

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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100-51230-31 ENCLOSURE

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FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

b7c

[redacted]

100-42795

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 Clefude
ON 11/12/87

March 31, 1941

Director, FBI

SP3 Clefude 9/8/87

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

[redacted]

Re: PEOPLE'S VOICE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith an original and three copies of a three-page log containing information obtained as a result of a conference betwe[redacted] The conference is reported by [redacted] have occurred on [redacted]

It is believed that some of the individuals mentioned in the log may be identified as follows:

[redacted]

b7c

100-512 30-2

[redacted]

FOR VICTO[redacted]
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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158 JUL 1 1960

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

b7c

153
52 APR 20 1960
100-27339

SLIP
DATE

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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100-51230-32 enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

b7c

100-42735
[redacted]

April 10, 1943

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/82 BY SP3 [illegible]

b7c Director, FBI
[redacted]

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE
(Negro Weekly Newspaper);
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith twelve clippings taken from the March 27,1943 issue of the PEOPLE'S VOICE, a negro weekly newspaper published in New York City, and edited by REVEREND ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

It is noted that this issue particularly criticises the New York white dailies, charging them with attempting to smear Harlem by creating a false crime wave. This has resulted in a planned mass meeting sponsored by the People's Committee at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Sunday, April 4, 1943, at 3:30 P.M. The People's Committee was formed by REVEREND POWELL, and apparently is controlled by him and his newspaper, PEOPLE'S VOICE.

It is also significant to note that FERDINAND SMITH and MAX YERGAN are currently contributing to this publication, and it is noted that this paper is more and more following Communist lines.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy b7c

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c

encs. (12)

[redacted]

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159 JUL 1 1960

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

50 APR 17 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-51230-33

[redacted] b7c

NY Police Deny Mississippian Confessed

Latest developments in the case of George Burrows, 38-year-old cook, who was extradited to Mississippi by NY's Governor Dewey last week are that the *Biloxy Mississippi Herald*, local newspaper, is preparing the way for his trial.

According to the NAACP, the newspaper ran a story last week in which it quoted a telegram reported to have been sent by the NY Police Department. According to the telegram, Burrows is supposed to have confessed to rape of the white woman involved in the case. She was employed in the Edgewater Hotel in Gulfport where he worked.

The police department denies having sent such a telegram.

Attorney Donald Crichton, who represented Burrows in NY, informed the British Consulate here of the case. He received a reply from the Consulate informing him that it was fully aware of the case, that British authorities in Washington and in Gulfport, Mississippi, were watching developments.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/82 BY SP3-Clelande
SP6-Rigo/ande 9/18/87

100-51230-33

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] IT IS REPORTED FROM A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE THAT MANY OF THE POLICE IN HARLEM'S INCREASED FORCE ARE WORKING WITHOUT PAY FOR THE EXTRA TIME SPENT IN HARLEM'S STREETS. THIS ACTION IS STARTLINGLY REMINISCENT OF SOUTHERN VIGILANTISM. VIGILANTES WERE USED THROUGH THE SOUTH IN AN INSPIRED PROGRAM OF RACE TERRORISM AND INTIMIDATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP3-ek/ade
SP6-Rjr/ade 9/8/87

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

100-[illegible]

[redacted]

An Open Letter To the Press

Yours for a very dead,

NELL BORDON

50 Detectives Assigned to End Mugging Wave

NEGRO SEIZED AFTER BURGLAR STABS WOMAN

50 More Police Comb Streets to Foil Muggers

50 Detectives Assigned to End Mugging After Attacks on Singer

Pretty Singer Fights Off Husky Mugger

Three More Held as Muggers; Add 50 to Harlem Night Patrol

Hunt Muggers Of Pastor's Son

20 Muggers Pile on Boy of 17, Stab Him; 3 Suspects Seized

Pastor's Son Beaten by Gang of 10

Second Boy Tortured by Another Band—Man Badly Cut

MASS MEETING

- SMEARING OF HARLEM
- THE ASSAULT OF COLORED HS STUDENT
- EXTRADITION OF GEORGE BURROWS

Will be aired by

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

AT

Golden Gate Ballroom

SUNDAY, APRIL 4th, 3:30 PM.

YOU Must Attend!

Speakers: ADAM POWELL, MAX YERGAN, JACK RYAN, AND OTHERS

NEW YORK DAILIES OUT-GARBLE GOEBBELS

THESE HEADLINES ABOVE MIGHT HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED IN THE PROPAGANDA MILL OF NAZI GERMANY ODDLY ENOUGH THEY ARE FROM THE FRONT PAGES OF OUR MOST ASTUTE AND DIGNIFIED NEW YORK DAILIES.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCES IS THAT GOEBBELS WOULD HAVE SCREAMED THEM IN GUTTERAL GERMAN. THE MESSAGE IS EXACTLY THE SAME. THEY SHOUT RACE HATRED, THEY SET ONE GROUP OF GOOD AMERICANS AGAINST ANOTHER. THEY IMPLY CRIME IS SINGULARLY A NEGRO 'PASTIME. THEY LABEL 'MUGGING' A NEGRO CRIME. THEY CLEVERLY IGNORE THE RISE OF CRIME IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

TO ATTACH RACE AND COLOR TO CRIMES COMMITTED IN HARLEM WHILE CRIMES BY OTHERS ARE QUIETLY STUCK AWAY ON BACK PAGES IS TO CREATE RACE HATRED AND DISUNITY IN WAR TIME. WE SAY THIS IS TREASON.

WE ARE FIGHTING FOR SURVIVAL AGAINST FASCISM. THE WAR AGAINST HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND HIROHITO IS A WAR AGAINST FASCISM. NOT A WAR AGAINST A RACE. WE MUST STRIKE FASCISM WHEREVER WE FIND IT. THESE HEADLINES, THAT ATTACK THE NEGRO AID THE FASCISTS ABROAD.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

See other side of clipping
for additional information.

100-351200-33

ENCLOSURE

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SOAPBOX · · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, International leader, addressed the following to PV's Editor as he was about to speak at the Victory Meeting of the citizens of Los Angeles, at the Philharmonic Auditorium. We print it as the editorial of the week."

Dear Friends:

I think that I have earned the right to address you thus, for I am a friend of the Negro and his cause.

I regret that a clash in timing of meetings makes it impossible to get to your meeting in person, hence this written word.

I believe in a society of equal opportunity for all, and this for men of all classes, all races, all creeds, and both sexes. Where there is inequality of opportunity, there is instability and frustration to society in general. I want a society in which every child born in that society has an equal opportunity with every other child in access to culture, civilization and advancement. This is not true now. The Negro child has only 60% of the opportunity of the white child to survive and grow up. This comes as a result of two sources:

1st: The conditions under which Negro children live in society;

2nd: Conditions within their own society.

I would suggest that you work at the problem at these two places—the economic, the social and the political conditions under which you live, and second, at the place of the moral and spiritual life of the Negro himself. I know you are doing this. I simply emphasize something you are doing. But it needs to be emphasized again and again. It is not one or the other—it is both.

In the midst of this struggle for equal opportunity, I would suggest that you keep an unsoured spirit is one of your [illegible] assets. I know you have had, and still have, reasons for bitterness [illegible] bitterness bears bitterness. Keep free from it. There is strength [illegible]. You can use your impediments into instruments, your enemies [illegible] morning you can use frustration.

In the meantime, we will work at the [illegible] economic and social justice. I am trying to do my part. In my [illegible] I make this one of my major emphasis. I shall do so in Los Angeles. I invite you to those public mass meetings.

I believe that a consciousness is being created, and that there is growing hope. In an address at the Commonwealth Club at San Francisco on Friday, I pleaded for justice for the Negro and for freedom of hope. There leading citizens of San Francisco arose en masse at the close and applaud. That may mean little. It may mean much. I am convinced that there was never such a wide-spread searching of heart as now on the part of the white man. For this local question has now been put in a world setting and must be faced as a world question.

It will be settled, for it *must* be settled. You have many friends among the white people who feel with you, and are standing with you. I pray you may be guided by God in these crucial days. Align yourself to His will and then you will have a sense of cosmic backing. I believe you now have that backing. Realize it.

Tuskegee Aids Air Corps On Jimcro of Fliers Says Hastie

Tuskegee Flying School was given a "going over" this week by William H. Hastie, former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, who charged that the jimcro set-up was being aided and abetted by the school which is making no attempt to clear up the prejudice-ridden situation.

According to Hastie, the Army Air Forces have just announced a new program of five months academic training in over 100 selected white colleges to be given to men before they begin army flying training, but eligible Negro candidates are to be segregated and all of them sent to Tuskegee Institute to study physics, mathematics, history, English and geography.

"Even if Tuskegee were an outstanding liberal arts college, which it is not, this newest and wholly unnecessary jimcro scheme would be inexcusable," Hastie states. "In all circumstances the plan is outrageous."

LOOKS OUT FOR SELF

Hastie handles Tuskegee with no kid gloves. "Tuskegee is rendering no valuable service to the war effort in this latest step in its effort to concentrate a black aviation program on and around the Tuskegee campus."

"With callous indifference to the best interests of the Negro and to the importance of democracy in the war effort, Tuskegee Institute is looking out for Tuskegee. The school gets its mess of pottage and the Air Forces have a willing and valuable accomplice in their design of keeping Negro soldiers out of all unsegregated colleges.

"Several hundred Negroes may be affected by this scheme almost immediately. . . . These are the men who, after the usual preliminary processing, face the prospect of five months undergraduate study at Tuskegee before they begin aviation training.

"It still remains to be seen what will be done with these men after they finish five months of college study at Tuskegee Institute. A report was sent from Tuskegee to a leading newspaper that some of these men are to become bombardiers and navigators. There is no apparent truth to this report. I can find no evidence from any source of any plan to train Negroes for bombardment aviation.

IT "SMELLS BAD"

"It seems to me that someone has tried to take the curse off of this latest Tuskegee outrage by circulating the false report that new opportunity is being provided for Negroes in the field of bombardment aviation. The whole thing smells very bad.

"There is one further question which we must ask and continue to ask until an answer is given. What about new Negro applicants for aviation cadet training now that the waiting list is exhausted?

"I do not know of any plan of the Air Force for accepting or using additional Negro applicants. Will they be accepted? If so will they go on a waiting list to remain there until 1944? I know from experience that the Air Command makes piecemeal special plans for Negroes to meet the emergency at hand, and then lets the matter drop until another emergency arises.

"There is grave danger, unless the public keeps the issue constantly alive, that after the group called to duty in March, no additional Negro aviation cadets will be trained for a long time to come."

Nat. Negro Congress worked to bring Negroes into war production.

National Negro Congress Grew Out of Chaos; Stayed On Job

By LLEWELLYN BANSON

In the early thirties when the glittering veneer of America's prosperity [illegible] of a few, [illegible] fallen off, revealing the unhappy spectacle of the dispossessed, jobless and [illegible] when the gover[illegible] ment was moved from Wall Street back to Washington, and the New Deal [illegible] to clear away t[illegible] debris of a collapsed civilization, the American Negro faced a new outlook and [illegible] techniques in m[illegible] relations.

NATIONAL CONGRESS BORN

The National Negro Congress, speaking today for 5,000 affiliated organizations, representing millions of people, was born in this era of chaos. It was born in a period of social thinking and economic planning, when one talked about causes —even of race prejudice, discrimination and segregation, when everyone talked about planned social action for inevitable results. There was a new scientific approach, even to the race problems —they had stopped laughing at the professors in government, the "Brain Trust" was paying dividends.

The new outlook was toward organized labor and the old cliche that labor did not want him, did not stop the "new Negro." When the CIO began to extend the benefits of organized labor to unskilled millions the Negro worker was included. The National Negro Congress worked furiously to make the black worker conscious of his newborn opportunities.

DIDN'T JUST TALK

Something new had happened. Since the days of Reconstruction, Negro and white workers had been pitted against each other. Now Workers of both races suddenly became aware of their common bread. Negro and white workers pooling their organizational strength for mutual benefit was a new departure from the humiliation of the old paternalistic and charitable hand-me-downs from well-meaning rich, white folks.

The Congress did not content itself with preaching about labor's new role, it went after management and government for new job opportunities. Glenn L. Martin Aircraft gave way to pressure from pickets and delegations. Many other industries soon followed.

NEW SPIRIT GROWS

This new trend permeated all phases of Negro life. Negro youth, North and South, began to organize on the basis of this new program for greater democracy. The Southern Negro Youth Congress added millions of dollars to the pay checks of several thousand Negro Virginia tobacco workers and bet[illegible] [illegible] working con[illegible] [illegible] through unionism.

In any section of the country where there is a struggle to raise the social and economic level of the people or to protect and increase their rights, the Negro Congress is there. Whether in Los Angeles, to secure the employment of Negroes in the aircraft factories, in the Detroit housing fight or in the anti-poll tax campaign, the Negro Congress is on the job.

Harlem-Riverside CIO War Conference Here

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council will sponsor a Harlem and Riverside CIO War Conference Saturday, March 27 at Abyssinia Baptist Church, 132 w 138 st. The meeting will start promptly [illegible] in the community, their families, [illegible] defense, religious and fraternal

price checking committee which will report price-ceiling violations and take appropriate action;

● Issuance of a monthly community informational bulletin on the activities of local legislators, politicians and city, county and area war agencies and boards.

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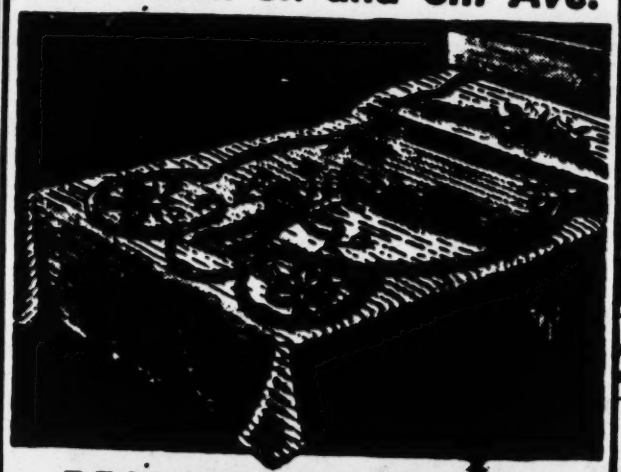

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Communist League Convenes March 26

The New York State Communist League will open its fourth Empire State convention, Friday March 26 at 7:30 pm at the Central Opera House, 67 st and 3rd ave.

Opening session will hear a dedication to the aims of World Youth Week by Howard Johnson, president of the Harlem branch, and vice-chairman of the New York YCL.

The keynote address at the opening session will be presented by Carl Ross, state chairman, who will outline the tasks of the YCL to rally the young people of New York state for the second front in Europe. Joining the YCL in the opening of its convention will be Israel Amter, state chairman of the Communist Party and Peter V. Cacchione, Communist city councilman of Brooklyn.

Featured speakers at the Saturday session will be Benjamin J. Davis jr, executive secretary of the Harlem Communist Party and chairman of the Manhattan County Communist Party, and Michael Saunders, executive Secretary of the New York YCL.

On Saturday night the YCL "War Dance" will be held at the Royal Windsor, 69 W 66 st, featuring Don Redman and his orchestra. Members of the armed forces will be the guests of the YCL, and the Harlem Defense Recreation Center has accepted the invitation of the State Committee to ask servicemen in New York to join in the celebration.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

MAX YERGAN on

AFRICA AND THE WAR

All of us, including the people of Africa, have one immediate aim—to defeat hitlerism and everything it represents. Our victory is a condition to those changes which must be made for Africans to have a future free of the want and fear and blight which fascist victory would brutally impose upon them.

There are compelling reasons for Americans to consider Africa. When our troops under General Eisenhower landed in North Africa, Washington became a center of powerful influence on the entire African continent.

That influence expresses itself not only through the presence of thousands of American soldiers in North Africa, in other French areas, in Liberia and in other sections. American consular, lendlease and technical officials are today throughout the African continent. The war has made our country a power in Africa and has therefore placed a great responsibility upon the American people.

Max Yergan

The first use of this power must be to win the global war against hitler and the axis powers. To win the war and guarantee its democratic objectives to the peoples of Africa, suitable policies are necessary now.

AFRICANS MUST BE ASSURED

What can be done to win the African peoples to a more effective part in the war against fascism? What steps can be taken immediately to remove the admittedly bad effects of colonial rule? And, finally, how can the African people be firmly assured of such long-range post-war plans as will guarantee fundamental changes in their living conditions? The African peoples rightly expect from victory a life vastly better than the one they have known. The African peoples strive for democracy as guaranteed in the United Nations Declaration.

The Council on African Affairs has proposals to make. These proposals are made in the interest of victory and its liberating effect on the future of the African peoples. Since the beginning of the war the Council has advocated the arming of Africans as part of a full mobilization of African manpower and materials to help win the war. These are our proposals as immediate win-the-war reforms:

- the removal of the legal color bar and all restrictions on the employment of Africans;
- wage increases commensurate with a decent standard of living;
- the right of all African workers to organize and bargain collectively;
- complete removal of pass laws and all other debasing restrictions on African civil rights;
- immediate granting of the right to vote in local elections and general participation in political life;
- no discrimination as between Africans and European colonists in the distribution of relief goods;
- the inclusion of Negroes in economic, lendlease and other missions sent to Africa by the American and Allied governments.

As the basis for long range planning in Africa after the war:

- *the end of the colonial system, to assure African peoples of full and equal participation in world relations;*
- *provision for the full citizenship of Africans to guarantee their political and economic rights in a modern democracy.*

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

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LABOR looks at WAR

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

Ferdinand Smith

SOMEWHERE along the line, the United Nations are missing the boat.

Our failure to open a new offensive in Western Europe while the Russian Army smashes the Nazis all along the Eastern Front is a staggering story of bungling.

One doesn't have to be a genius or a general to draw conclusions from these facts.

The Russians have inflicted great damage on the Germans.

The Germans have had to recall troops from France and other occupied countries to stem the Soviet onslaught. On one sector alone—in front of Kharkov—the nazis are using 350,000 troops recalled from France.

The people in the occupied countries, unwilling to stand the yoke of oppression any longer and tired of waiting for the Allies to open a second front, have opened their own small front in the hills and streets of their native land.

What are we waiting for?

When Wendell Willkie visited Russia last year, he urged the people of the United States to "prod" their leaders and get them to open a second front.

TIME IS RIPE

Months have passed. The "prodding" hasn't worked.

It must be quite obvious that the time to land on the Continent of Western Europe is now—when the enemy is compelled to strip himself of manpower to prevent catastrophe in Russia and the people of occupied countries still have the strength and men to wage effective guerilla warfare.

This policy of extreme caution, of waiting until the Germans have had an opportunity to recover, to strengthen themselves, to liquidate the patriotic partisans and draw upon new manpower from the conquered countries, may be responsible for the death of thousands of American troops whose lives could have been saved if we had opened that new offensive now.

The Hearst papers say a second front will be costly in lives.

One doesn't have to have the brains of a Hearst editor to know that people get killed in battles. There are no easy routes nor short cuts to victory.

But lives can be spared by fighting now, when Hitler is on the run, rather than later, when he has caught his second wind and is ready for us.

NOT FOR RUSSIA ALONE

I have heard it said that the people who want a second front are interested only in helping the Russians.

That is only partly true. A second front, of course, will help the Russians. But more than help them, it will help us. It will help every one of the United Nations. It will help the cause of freedom. It will hurt and, we hope, destroy fascism.

The CIO, and the bulk of the AFL unions, as well as the Railroad Brotherhoods, are pledged to do all they can to speed production and help win this war. They are keeping their pledge.

But the weapons they are producing and which members of the National Maritime Union are defying death to deliver across the seas are stagnating on the shores of England.

A common jest among Englishmen, our seamen who have just returned from Britain inform us, is that there is standing room only for troops. The British Isles are just jammed with troops of all sorts.

WHY ALL THIS DELAY?

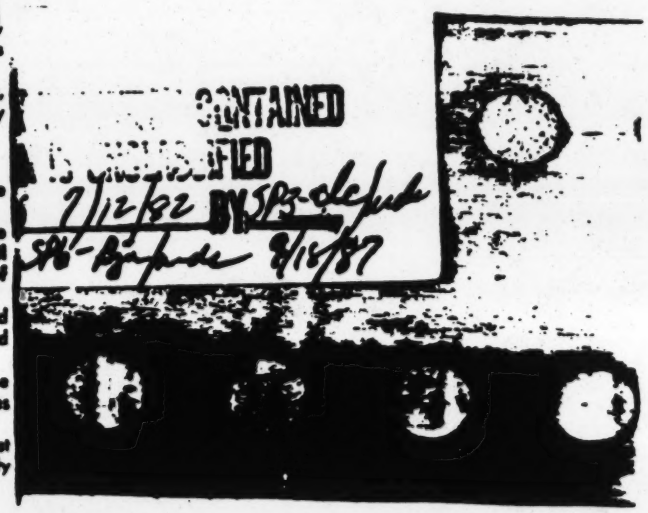
What are they waiting for?

In view of the fact that our Commander-in-Chief, as well as the leaders of the British Government, have agreed on the necessity for a second front, this delay must be placed at the doors of those appeaser-defeatist groups who prefer to see a negotiated peace with Hitler rather than a United Nations victory with Russia playing a part in the winning of the war.

This group is dangerous. They are a threat not only to the United Nations, but to all of the Negro people and members of organized labor because they constitute the fifth-column force in our country. They are the Negro lynchers, the labor-haters, the Jew-haters, the fascists who would institute the "New Order" of Nazi Germany.

We must insist that a second front be opened immediately—while the huge bulk of the nazi army is tied up in Russia and before germany has time to recover from the blows which felled it this past winter.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943



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SP3-Bjr/pde 8/18/87

Committee Starts Action to Aid Africa Prisoners

An effort to have released the Spanish Republican refugees and members of the International Brigades, interned in North Africa, was the purpose of the Saturday meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, representing 375,000 New York citizens.

The organization has issued petitions, postcards, posters, and other literature to solicit 5,000,000 individual and group signatures urging President Roosevelt to release the internes. The committee also will launch a $500,000 fund for relief of Spanish people in North Africa, Spain, and countries of asylum.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Council Speaker Warns Against Work Disunity

"Any unorganized mass of workers, black or white, constitutes a peril to the ideal of economic democracy," declares Samuel Kanter at the Brooklyn Urban League's Workers' Council, Thursday. Kanter is an organizer for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Local 1225.

He warned that Negro workers must unite with white workers to protect themselves, explaining that white unionists must, and will help them to insure the success of the organized labor movement. Citing several gains that his local has made for Negro workers in Brooklyn's industry, he told of the expulsion from union membership of a highly skilled and needed war worker because he used the word "nigger" when referring to fellow Negro unionists.

The Workers' Councils' part of the Brooklyn League's $10,000 financial drive, held from April 15 thru May 3, got off to a good start during the meeting. Approximately 10 workers' teams, representing war plants, factories, etc., were formed. Workers had been placed in these plants thru the Industrial Department of the League.

Next Thursday at the same address, Leroy Jeffries, newly appointed industrial secretary of New York Urban Ieague, will speak on "How Negro Workers May Use the United States Employment Service to Best Advantage."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

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Race Must Keep Self-Respect To Preserve Gains Made So Far

LOS ANGELES—A capacity audience in Philharmonic auditorium last Sunday heard New York Councilman Adam Clayton Powell urge every effort be used to support the Victory Committee in the fight for the 3 V's, and heard him stress victory over the individual.

"The world will not be securely free from war until it is free from the prejudices that segregate and discriminate against labor and minority groups. The race must weed out 'Uncle Toms' and intelligently plan objectives in the fight for the freedom of all peoples. We must develop self-respect, efficiency and dependability in order to hold wartime gains."

Powell was here as the guest of the Los Angeles Victory Committee, and the Sunday meeting marked the end of a two-day Victory conference. Included on the program were Noble Sissle's orchestra; Bill Robinson, Rev. Clayton D. Russell, and Rev. J. Raymond Henderson.

The press welcomed Powell Saturday at a dinner at the home of Mrs. Alice Jones, 1383 E. Washington blvd.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943

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People's Voice
March 27, 1943

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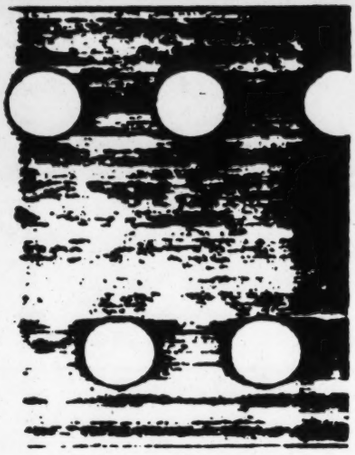
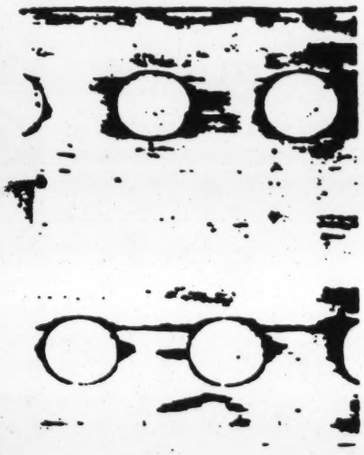
PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 27, 1943





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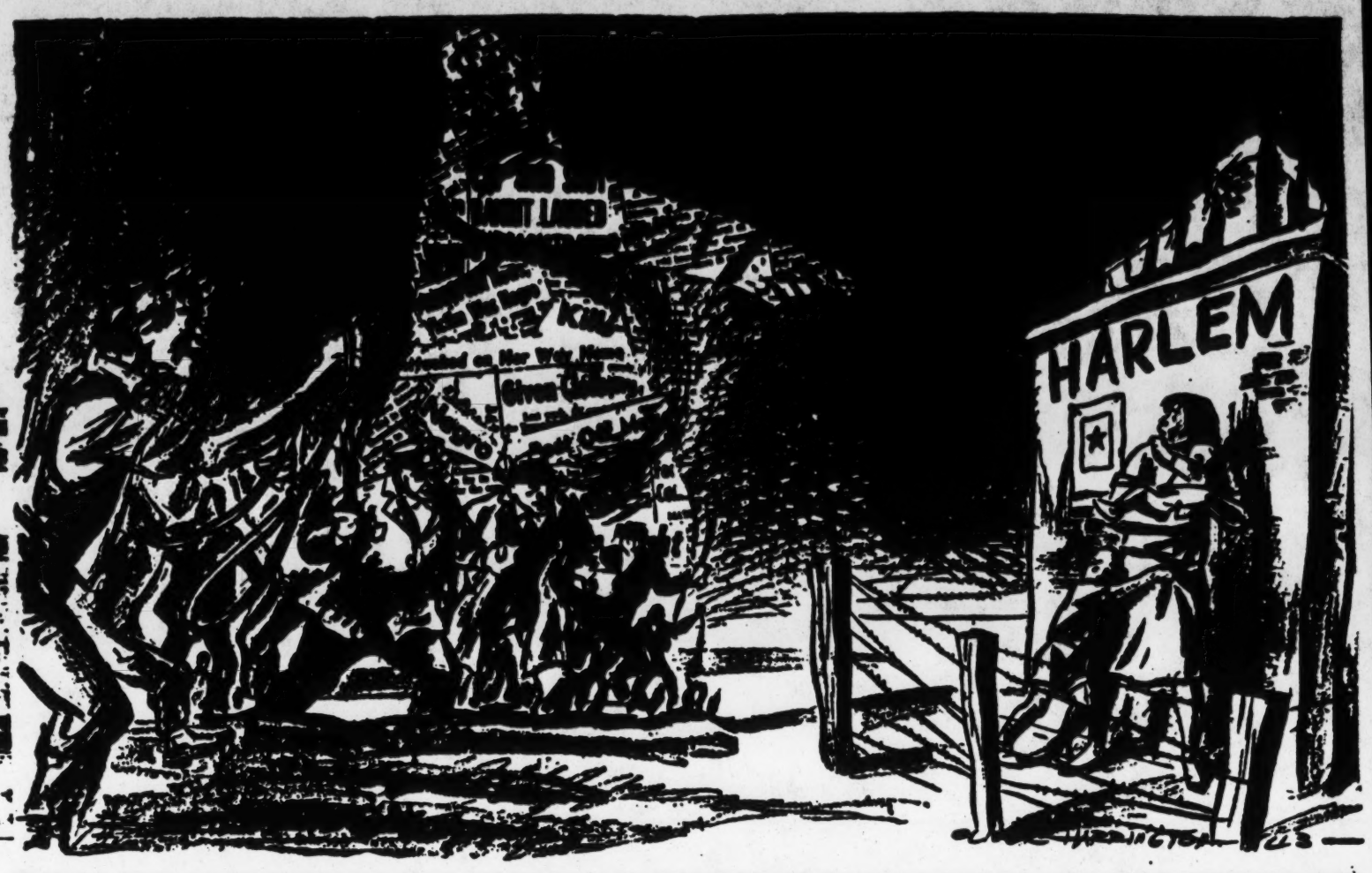

A Second Front in Europe---- Not a Racial Smear in Harlem Will Serve Democracy

THE metropolitan press has gone all out in its insidious campaign to smear Harlem with the reeking muck of crime, corruption and lawlessness! So frenzied are these domestic fascists that they pointedly play down white crime, and relegate information about the war to back pages.

The people of Harlem are concerned over the situation. Crime is wrong. We condemn it. It's also wrong to stir up racial hatred and we condemn that too!

Crime and racial misunderstandings hurt the war effort! Prejudice in America can spell victory for Hitler!

We of this community want to work with all concerned to stop crime in Harlem, and we expect the press to meet us halfway by excluding race names when reporting cases of violations.

This local understanding between us is vital because there are world-wide issues of more importance that demand our collective attention and labors!

Negro boys—good boys, leave Harlem every day for the armed forces. Their attitudes can not be too good towards white people normally, when they reflect on the discrimination they have suffered at their hands. They feel all the worse when they consider this recent stigma of infamy placed on them by the press. Does the white press realize that crackers all over this country read of these alleged crimes against white people and wait their chances to wreck vengeance on the colored soldiers sent into their midst. Thus, the New York press provokes the racial conflicts that flare up all over the country between colored soldiers and white people. This is sabotage—treason! This is no day for missing the true significance of issues. Harlem is important, but it is more important that no one add to the fires of racial friction in the armed forces.

Discrimination is an accepted pattern in the army. Black people know this; in spite of it they are absolutely loyal, yet it is certainly not wisdom to overweigh a patient, patriotic people with too much oppression.

A second front in Europe must be opened at once! The delay has enabled Hitler to draw divisions from the West to use against Russia with remarkable success. Too long Russia has been bearing the brunt of Democracy's battle. Every effort possible should be made to crystalize the sentiment of the United Nations toward going to Russia's aid before it is too late.

When this great world emergency is contrasted with the occasional incidents of crime in Harlem anyone can see that the white press is guilty of gross misemphasis. Europe, not Harlem bids for the space and notice! A second front in Europe NOT a racial smear in Harlem will serve Democracy best!

4858 U. S. COURT HOUSE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 13, 1943

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[redacted]

Dear Mrs.

Reference is made to Bureau communication to the Philadelphia Field Division dated January 26, 1943, requesting photograph of [redacted]

We are enclosing herewith three copies of photographs of [redacted]

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Director
6/13/49
Page 2

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There was no record of any re-entry permit and the photograph enclosed is a copy of latest photograph in the Immigration and Naturalization Service Files.

Very truly yours,

J. F. SEARS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c

65-3092
Enclosure

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

b7c [redacted]

100-42735

New York, N.Y.
April 5, 1943

Director, F.B.I.

b7c [redacted]

RE: "THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:-

Transmitted herewith are the original and one copy of the report of [redacted] b2 b7c b7D

Two copies of Informant's report are being retained in the New York file of this case.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy b7c

E. E. CONROY,
S.A.C.

b7c [redacted] D-164 D-158

Enclosures - 2

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

APR 19 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Thomas
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

L R Forney

L. R. FORNEY,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

Enclosures:

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1 Encl. 15

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Per Army letter 11/6/89

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MID 095. People's Voice, The
3-11-43

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

MIS/CI
JR

b2c

April 17, 1943.
(Date)

Subject: "The People's Voice"

Summary of Information:

The February 27, 1943, issue of "The People's Voice", 2110 West 125th Street, New York City, contains the following articles believed to be of interest.

Page 10: Article entitled, "Memo to Boys on Bataan: Quota Full for Negro Nurses as Army Pleads Dire 'Need'." Also, "Army Pampers Dixie Jimcro at Expense of Negro Soldiers."

Page 11: Advertisement, "Freedom for the Anti-Fascist Prisoners in North Africa Rally," at Manhattan Center, under auspices of Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Page 12: Article entitled, "Negro Congress Plans for Victory Campaigns." Edward E. Strong, national executive secretary, outlined three major campaigns of the Congress for 1943: NNC will work for abolition of the poll tax; for the institution of fair employment practices and complete utilization of Negro man and woman power; and for democratization of stage, screen and radio to ensnare adequate presentation of the Negro through these media. Immediately after Strong's speech, a Negro sergeant pointed out the importance of the cultural campaign, stating that the movies seen by Negro soldiers help keep their morale at a low point.

Page 13: V-Mail letter from member of 630th Ordnance Company, APO 922, states that copies of "People's Voice" are being sent to him.

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Questionable	
Undetermined	
3	2

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Page 14: Paragraph concerning Lt. Col. Benjamin Davis, in charge of the 99th Squadron, Tuskegee Army Flying School, and criticizing the Army because he isn't head of the School.

Page 17: Announcement of the launching of a new paper for Spanish speaking peoples in New York, "Pueblos Hispanos," allegedly similar to the "People's Voice," in its fight against discrimination and for the liberation of Puerto Rico.

Page 18: Announcement of radio programs, in which outstanding men and women of the entertainment world and public life, both Negro and white, will appear, March 14-21, to aid the National Urban League's job drive to secure increased employment opportunity for Negroes.

Page 22: Column, "Washington," by Charles Pearce, states "Things are altogether too quiet here along the Potomac. Something is brewing and the boys in the racial relations posts have their ears to the ground for the first rumblings of disaster..."

Page 39: Proposal by Dr. Joe T. Thomas, President of the United Congo Improvement Association, Inc., Detroit, that an American protectorate for Congo Free State be established. (Reference Summary of Information concerning this subject, April 17, 1943.)